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**SECOND ANNUAL
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SOCIAL SECURITY
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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1937

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY DATA FOR
JULY 1, 1937 TO OCTOBER 31, 1937

United States Government Printing Office • Washington • 1937

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1935-4480
THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER, *Chairman*

GEORGE E. BIGGE

MARY W. DEWSON

★

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★

*See page 205 for sources of information
on the Social Security Act*

Letter of Transmittal

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1937.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 704 of the Social Security Act, I have the honor to submit the second annual report of the Social Security Board, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, with a statement giving supplementary data on major activities to the present date.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER, *Chairman.*

. . . Needs that were narrow
or parochial a century ago
may be interwoven in our
day with the well-being of the
nation. . . .

—*Helvering v. Davis*, 301 U. S. 619

+

*From the Supreme Court opinion affirming
the constitutionality of titles II and VIII
of the Social Security Act, May 24, 1937,
written by Mr. Justice Cardozo*

Foreword

THE fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, was notable in two ways for the work of the Social Security Board. The decisions of the Supreme Court and the record of support evidenced by legislation and public interest left no room for doubt as to the place of social security in the law of the Nation and the hopes of its people. At the same time, in both the States and the Federal Government, the process of organization was proceeding steadily, bringing into actual operation one after another of the provisions of the act.

It would be impossible to make a count of the individuals whose well-being and peace of mind have been promoted by the Social Security Act. Such a number includes the millions who are now participating directly in the social security program—both those who are receiving funds or services provided under the act, and the still larger number who know, as they work, that they are building up safeguards for the future. It is probable that the households directly concerned with one or another of these provisions constitute a majority of the households of the American people. To the extent that the legislation is serving to stabilize family incomes, to safeguard capacity to earn, and to conserve the morale and integrity of family life in this large share of the population, it is serving also the well-being of the whole Nation.

It is the conviction of the Board, based on these two years' experience, that the Social Security Act has justified the designation made by President Roosevelt as "a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness." The President also described the act as "a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete." The intention of the Congress to continue the erection of that structure is implicit in this legislation in that the Board is charged with the duty of studying and recommending further steps to promote economic security.

The Board has conducted its administration with a realization of a twofold obligation, the obligation to meet the test of day-to-day operation, and at the same time to work toward improvement. These obligations are complementary, since in large part the activities

undertaken in the past two years are breaking new ground and in themselves are providing the experience on which future progress will be based. Neither the purposes nor the principles of the Social Security Act are new to the American people. Many of its methods, however, are new to this country and probably have never been put into use in any country so rapidly and on so large a scale.

The Social Security Act has reinforced programs for public welfare, with which there had been considerable experience in the States. It has inaugurated two forms of social insurance, in which, save for workmen's compensation, there was no previous experience in this country. The evidence of these past two years indicates that these approaches to social security are compatible with American ideals and that they are practical. The legislative document has been translated into a working reality. It is the conviction of the Board that as rapidly as experience warrants, protection against risks of unemployment and old-age dependency should be extended to groups of the population who, for administrative reasons, are not included at the present time. It also is the belief of the Board that study should be continued of the feasibility of protection against additional types of risks to economic security. The complexities of problems of security in a people of 130,000,000 are not to be gainsaid. At the same time, the progress made by the coordinated action of the States and the Federal Government gives ground for assurance that solutions will be found. The act has enabled the American people and their government to take immediate and practical steps toward developing an effective social security program. It has met urgent present needs and has built a foundation for the future.

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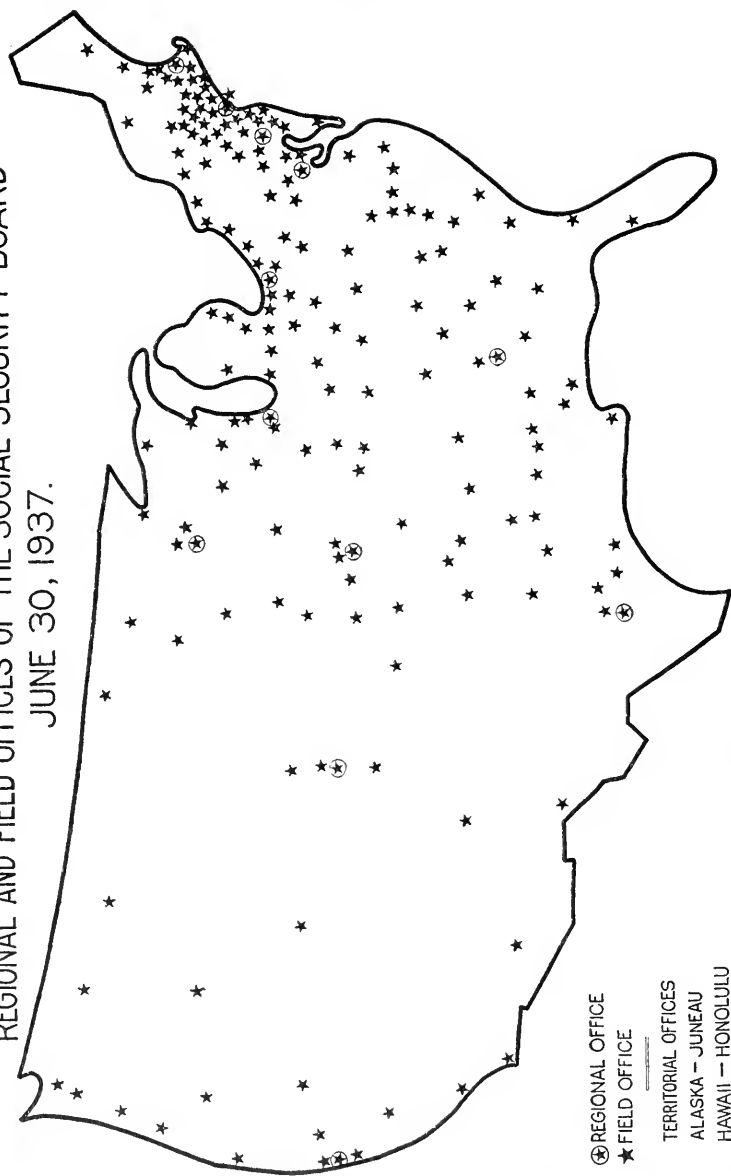
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REGIONAL AND FIELD OFFICES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
JUNE 30, 1937.



The Second Year

THE close of the second fiscal year's operations under the Social Security Act marked broad advances on all the fronts of economic security, health, and welfare designated in the act by Congress. The act became law on August 14, 1935; funds for its administration have been available since February 11, 1936. On June 30, 1937, therefore, not quite twenty-three months had elapsed since the enactment of the law, and some seventeen months since means were provided to implement it. Within this brief period, the Federal Government and the States in cooperation have painstakingly explored a vast area of governmental activity which the act defines. Under each of the ten programs designated in the act, substantial progress has been made in bringing directly to those concerned the service or funds authorized by Congress to promote security in the United States.

In his message to Congress on June 8, 1934, President Roosevelt declared: "Security was attained in the earlier days through the interdependence of members of families upon each other and of the families within a small community upon each other. The complexities of great communities and of organized industry make less real these simple means of security. Therefore, we are compelled to employ the active interest of the Nation as a whole through government in order to encourage a greater security for each individual who composes it . . ." Throughout these early months of operation, the task of the Social Security Board and other governmental agencies has been to translate into performance the program toward such a goal laid down in the Social Security Act by Congress. Under the act, the specific charge is to build a foundation of national security in which are incorporated elements of government long tested in this country and elements derived from the need to restate long-accepted goals of government in terms of the Nation's present-day industrial development. The efforts of the Board have been directed both toward helping to consolidate and extend measures to alleviate the older forms of insecurity and toward helping to erect, in collaboration with

the States, with industry, and with workers, a bulwark against forms of insecurity which are peculiarly a development of contemporary life.

PROGRESS BY THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR

Certain titles of the Social Security Act authorized the development or extension of activities in which the States and the Federal Government had already acquired considerable experience. In this group are the programs of Federal-State cooperation for public assistance to the needy aged, blind, and dependent children; for services for public health, maternal and child health and welfare, and crippled children; and for vocational rehabilitation. In each of these the Federal Government is empowered, under specific conditions, to make grants to the States. Because of previous experience, these are the titles under which the most rapid advances, in terms of direct aid to individuals, were reported for the five months comprised in the first fiscal year. In the second year those advances have been continued.

In contrast, two major programs of the act represented areas almost wholly unexplored by government in the United States. These are the measures in which, on the basis of social insurance, provision is made to assure a definite income in old age and in periods of involuntary unemployment to workers in certain fields. Here also, by the end of this second fiscal year, the framework for action has been established throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and a start has been made in the actual payment of old-age benefits and unemployment compensation.

The Social Security Board is responsible for administration of the titles of the act under which are established the Federal program of old-age insurance, the Federal-State program of unemployment compensation, and the Federal-State programs of assistance to the needy aged, blind, and dependent children. By June 30, 1937, two or more of these five programs had been inaugurated in each of the 48 States and in the three other eligible jurisdictions, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Under the old-age insurance plan, the only program of the act administered wholly by the Federal Government, more than 30,000,000 applications for account numbers had been received from individuals in every part of the country. First payable January 1, 1937, lump-sum benefits or death payments had been certified by the Board for workers or their survivors or estates in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. A vast system had been established to record individual wages on which will be computed the monthly retirement benefits payable starting January 1, 1942. Field offices had been opened

throughout the country to provide direct service to the public concerned with this program. A balance of \$267,202,183.85 in the old-age reserve account was reported by the Treasury Department; from this account claims for benefits are met, as specified in the act, when certified by the Social Security Board for payment.

For unemployment compensation also, the initial step had been taken throughout the country. By June 30, 1937, all the States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii had enacted laws to pay out-of-work benefits to qualified workers. When such laws have been approved by the Board, the necessary costs of administration may be borne by the Federal Government. All but two of these laws, which were enacted in the last weeks of the fiscal year, had been approved by the Social Security Board by June 30, 1937,¹ and grants had been certified for the administration of 47.

Plans had been approved for one or more public-assistance programs in 44 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii by the end of the second fiscal year. For these programs Federal funds are granted in specified ratios to State or State and local funds when the plan has been approved by the Social Security Board. In all, 115 such plans had been approved by the Board: 47 for old-age assistance; 33 for aid to the needy blind; and 35 for aid to dependent children. Under these programs, at least 2,000,000 households were benefiting directly from aid provided, because of their need, by their State and National Governments.

Programs of the act administered by Federal agencies other than the Social Security Board also were in effect on a substantially nationwide scale. Fifty-one programs for services for maternal and child health, 45 for child welfare, and 45 for crippled children had been approved by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for States and other jurisdictions. In all 51 jurisdictions, public-health services had been extended and developed through grants of Federal funds administered by the United States Public Health Service of the Treasury Department. In 46 States and Hawaii, services for vocational rehabilitation had been extended by Federal grants, administered by the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior; for this type of service the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico receive Federal funds under other legislation.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD, FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

During the twelve months of the fiscal year 1936-37 progress was made under each of the programs administered by the Social Security

¹ The two remaining laws, those of Illinois and Missouri, were approved in July 1937.

Board, both in the development of administrative organization and in increase of the numbers of persons whose present or future security was being directly promoted.

Substantially all the present development of the program of Federal old-age insurance occurred within this period, including the opening of 175 field offices. Applications for employees' social security account numbers and employers' identification numbers were received by the Board starting in November 1936. Because of the magnitude of the task of receiving the applications of the millions of workers and employers associated with employment covered by this provision of the act, a plan of cooperation was worked out with the officials of the Post Office Department under which the 45,000 post offices in every part of the country were utilized. The splendid assistance extended by the Post Office Department made it unnecessary for the Board to duplicate existing governmental facilities to conduct this large initial enumeration.

When handling of applications was taken over fully by the field offices of the Board at the close of the fiscal year, the great majority of persons now associated with covered employment had taken this first step toward participation in the program. Applications will continue to be filed by young workers entering jobs for the first time and by workers who shift from other types of work to those covered by this provision of the act. Simultaneously with the receipt of applications, the wage-record system had been established by the Board, ready to enter wages reported by employers on behalf of the workers who are acquiring rights to benefits. The first information returns filed by employers cover wages paid during the period January 1 to June 30, 1937.

Another historic event was recorded during this twelve-month period when, on August 17, 1936, an unemployed worker in Madison, Wisconsin, received the first unemployment compensation paid under a State law. Until January 1938, Wisconsin will be the only State in which unemployment benefits are payable. During the fiscal year 1936-37 there was, however, a rapidly increasing volume of employment in which workers were acquiring rights to benefits in the event of unemployment after some future date indicated in the laws of their States. As one State after another enacted legislation of this type, the estimated number of workers in jobs covered by State unemployment compensation laws increased from approximately 6,065,000 workers in June 1936 to nearly 21,000,000 in June 1937. Within this year, unemployment compensation laws were enacted by 36 States, and Alaska and Hawaii. By January 1938, benefits to qualified unemployed workers will be payable in 22 States and the District

of Columbia. Benefits are to be payable in all jurisdictions by July 1939. By June 30, 1937, a backlog of \$313,602,561.52, representing deposits from 35 States and the District of Columbia plus accumulated interest, stood to the credit of State unemployment compensation agencies in the unemployment trust fund in the Treasury. As benefits become payable, States make withdrawals from their accounts in the fund to meet their obligations toward unemployed workers. By June 30, 1937, Wisconsin had withdrawn \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

During the fiscal year, development of public assistance to the needy aged, blind, and dependent children included both the inauguration of one or more of these programs in States where no similar aid had been available on a State-wide basis and the widespread extension of services previously given. Within the fiscal year, 40 new plans for public assistance were approved by the Social Security Board, of which 13 were for old-age assistance, 12 for the blind, and 15 for dependent children. In June 1937, the number of recipients of old-age assistance and of aid to the blind was more than double that reported for the same month of the preceding year. The number of dependent children for whom aid was provided was nearly 2½ times that reported for June 1936. Payments from Federal, State, and local funds to the needy men, women, and children aided under these three programs increased from \$11,711,688 in June 1936 to \$30,578,067 in June 1937. Reports from the States, detailed elsewhere in these pages, suggest in stark outline the peculiarly helpless circumstances of those to whom these payments are going, supplementing whatever may be available to a person or a family from other sources. Under the public-assistance programs, the Federal Government and the States are making orderly permanent provision to mitigate the poverty of the aged and handicapped, and, it may be hoped, to prevent future dependency by aid to children.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

On August 23, 1935, the Senate ratified the appointment of members of the Social Security Board as follows: John G. Winant of New Hampshire, to serve for six years; Arthur J. Altmeyer of Wisconsin, for four years; and Vincent M. Miles of Arkansas, for two years. John G. Winant was designated by the President as Chairman. Mr. Winant resigned on September 30, 1936, in order to be free to defend the social security program during the election campaign. At the request of the President, he consented to assume the office subsequently for a brief period ending February 19, 1937, during which activities of the Board were developing rapidly. On that date,

Arthur J. Altmeyer was designated Chairman of the Board. Appointment of a third member was not made before the end of the fiscal year.²

Members of the Board devote their major attention to the formulation of policies and to the determination of organization and procedure. Among the functions for which the Board is responsible are: promulgation of rules and procedures concerning the public-assistance, unemployment compensation, and old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act; approval of State public-assistance plans and unemployment compensation laws which conform to the act; certification of grants to States; certification of old-age insurance claims; determination of taxpayers' eligibility to credits in contributions with respect to employment; study of methods of providing social security. Responsibility for administrative and executive action has been assigned to an Executive Director, a position held by Frank Bane of Virginia.

The administrative organization of the Board remains essentially the same as that outlined in the First Annual Report, with division of work among three operating bureaus and five service bureaus under the general supervision of the Executive Director. The operating bureaus, concerned with the three major fields of the Board's responsibility, are the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance,³ the Bureau of Public Assistance, and the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation. The service bureaus and offices are the Bureau of Accounts and Audits, Bureau of Business Management, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Office of the General Counsel, and the Informational Service.⁴ The Executive Director also is responsible for supervision of the twelve regional offices, through which activities of the Board are decentralized. Each regional office is responsible for coordinating the work of the Board within its regional area. With the development of Federal old-age insurance, field offices have been opened as a further step to give direct service to the public locally, especially in the handling of applications and claims for old-age insurance. The functions exercised under this organization and the activities conducted during the fiscal year are described in succeeding sections of this report.⁵

The assimilation and organization of the growing personnel required as provisions of the act came into fuller operation have been

² On August 6, 1937, the Senate confirmed the appointment of George E. Bigge of Rhode Island to serve as a member of the Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 13, 1941. Appointment of Mary W. Dawson of New York was confirmed on August 18, 1937, for a term expiring August 13, 1943, to take the place formerly held by Vincent M. Miles, whose term of office had expired.

³ Until September 17, 1937, this Bureau was known as the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits.

⁴ Since the close of the fiscal year the Office of the Actuary has been established as a separate office.

⁵ A functional chart of the organization of the Social Security Board is appended, facing p. 95.

a major administrative task of the Board. The total personnel of the Board, including employees in the regional and field services, increased during the fiscal year from less than 750 to 5,748.⁶ By far the largest part of that increase arose from the establishment of Federal old-age insurance, which, as the only program in which operation is wholly Federal, comprises a majority of the staff of the Board. Personnel of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance numbered 53 in June 1936, and 3,723 in the same month of 1937, including employees engaged in the field and in the wage-records office in Baltimore.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The rapid development of the social security program has been possible only because of the wholehearted acceptance of its goal by the people of the United States and their delegates, the agencies of Federal, State, and local government. This approbation has been evident in the promptness with which workers offered, voluntarily, the information necessary for the establishment of Federal old-age insurance; evident also in the swift action by the States in requesting Federal cooperation under other titles of the act. In all States but Wisconsin, legislation for unemployment compensation has been enacted since March 1935, when studies of the Committee on Economic Security and discussion of the Social Security Act in Congress had brought the subject to national attention. During the twenty preceding years States had repeatedly considered legislation in this field, but, except in Wisconsin, proposed measures had failed of enactment. It seems clear that the provisions of the Social Security Act have served, as was intended, to remove a chief obstacle to such legislation by affording, through the tax provisions, a common basis on which States could proceed with unemployment compensation measures without handicapping business within their borders in competition with business in States where no analogous measure existed.

In many States it has been necessary to enact legislation or to revise existing law or administration before a State could request Federal cooperation under the public-assistance programs. That the frequently complicated steps necessary to these ends have been taken on a Nation-wide basis for unemployment compensation, and on so wide a scale for the public-assistance programs and other programs of the act, may be taken to indicate Nation-wide conviction of the need for advance in fields in which families, industry, and sometimes even individual States have found it difficult or impossible to act alone.

⁶ Total personnel on July 31, 1937, numbered 6,587; on October 31, 6,351. See chart, p. 88.

The public faith in the social security program implicit in this record has been confirmed during the year by the decisions on the constitutionality of major provisions of the act. On November 23, 1936, by a 4 to 4 decision with one justice absent, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals sustaining that State's unemployment insurance law. While this decision was somewhat inconclusive, all doubts concerning the constitutionality of the Federal-State program of unemployment compensation provided in the Social Security Act were set at rest on May 24, 1937, by the opinions of the Supreme Court in three cases originating in the State of Alabama,⁷ thus reinforcing the Supreme Court decisions sustaining the constitutionality of the New York unemployment insurance law by an even division of the justices.⁸

One of these cases called into question titles III and IX of the act, under which are provided, respectively, authority for Federal grants to States for administration of unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board, and an excise tax on certain employers against which specified credits may be taken for contributions paid into unemployment funds established under such State laws. In the other cases, the issue was the constitutionality of the State unemployment compensation law of Alabama. The Court held that title IX of the Federal act and the State statute were valid, and that the validity of title III of the Federal act was not properly in issue.

Another opinion of the Court delivered on the same day held valid the provision for Federal old-age benefits in title II of the Social Security Act, and certain income and excise taxes on employees and employers, respectively, provided in title VIII.⁹ Delivering the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice Cardozo declared: "Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times . . . Unemployment spreads from state to state, the hinterland now settled that in pioneer days gave an avenue of escape . . . Spreading from state to state, unemployment is an ill not particular but general, which may be checked, if Congress so determines, by the resources of the nation . . . But the ill is all one or at least not greatly different whether men are thrown out of work because there is no longer work to do or because the disabilities of age make them incapable of doing it . . ." The decision of the

⁷ *Chas. C. Steward Machine Co. v. Davis*, 301 U. S. 548; *Carmichael v. Southern Coal & Coke Co.*, *Carmichael v. Gulf States Paper Corp.*, 301 U. S. 495.

⁸ *W. H. H. Chamberlin, Inc. v. Andrews*, 299 U. S. 515; *E. C. Stearns & Co. v. Andrews*, 299 U. S. 515; *Associated Industries of New York State, Inc. v. Department of Labor of New York*, 299 U. S. 515. Note: Reargument of these cases was denied in 301 U. S. 619.

⁹ *Hettinger v. Davis*, 301 U. S. 619.

Court affirmed that the problem of preventing want in old age is "plainly national in area and dimensions."

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

These decisions of the Supreme Court have cleared the way to continuing progress in the fields of operation covered by the act and toward the further study, there specified as a duty of the Social Security Board, of the most effective methods of promoting economic security through social insurance. This is not to say that the future course is well-defined or without obstacles. The Social Security Act is based on an intent to use the structure developed through this country's 150 years as a Nation, adapting it as it has often been adapted to meet new needs, but not imposing an unrelated or arbitrary pattern.

Certain complexities of administration arise from the fundamental nature of the Federal system of government, among them, for example, the difficulties of affording protection under the unemployment compensation and public-assistance programs to otherwise eligible persons who move across State lines. The wide disparity in State resources results in differing levels of aid in different parts of the country under the public-assistance programs. In some instances these differences are so great as to be disturbing.

Other problems related to the act are basically administrative in nature—the question, for example, of extending certain aspects of the program to additional groups who undoubtedly are in need of protection against hazards of old age and unemployment. The Board has declared its conviction that such protection should be extended as rapidly as administrative machinery can be devised to make it feasible. For some groups such an objective may be reached by modifications of the Social Security Act; for other groups it still is an open question whether or not an approach based on the relationships of employment is the most effective. Other questions arise from the relationship between the financing of the Social Security Act and the fiscal policy of the Nation and the States. Still others relate to types of insecurity for which no provision is made in the present legislation.

Consideration has been given by the Board to problems arising under these headings, the nature of which is made apparent in later sections of this report. The Board desires here to express its gratification at the widespread interest in these fundamental questions evidenced in the collaboration of other Federal agencies and in study on the part of nongovernmental research organizations and groups of citizens. In May 1937, the Board created an Advisory Council on Social Security, representing employees, employers, and the general

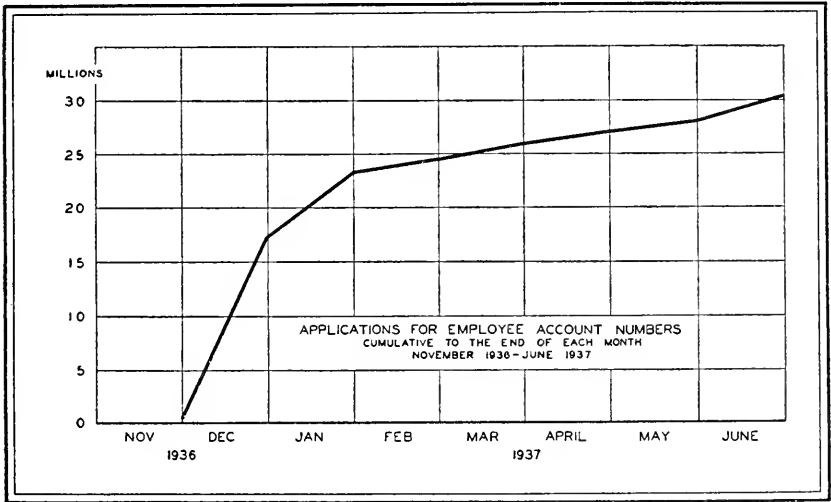
public.¹⁰ The Council is cooperating with the Board in the review of facts derived from operations under the act.

It would be untrue even to suggest that insecurity has been stemmed in this country. It is not too much to say, however, that forces have been set in motion by the Social Security Act which assure to literally millions of Americans a degree of security for which they could not have hoped before. For these millions, comprising children, men and women in their working years, and the aged, the cutting edge of want or fear of want has been turned aside.

Legislation so comprehensive must necessarily be varied in its administrative provisions as well as in its substantive provisions if it is to be cast in accepted forms of government and administered in the spirit of a democracy. The Social Security Act represents three approaches to the problem of economic insecurity: use of the principles of social insurance to offset risks prevalent among the working population; assistance to certain groups who are unable to earn; and community services to promote health and welfare and forestall dependency. The legislation recognizes at once the importance of individual initiative and the social necessity of safeguarding minimum standards for all the people. Much remains to be done to realize in full the measures authorized by the act; still more, to weigh the possibilities of further steps toward the goal of social security. It is the belief of the Board, however, that the end of this second fiscal year records a substantial degree of achievement. That achievement has been made possible, first, by the basic public will, and, second, by the generous collaboration of organizations and individuals within and without the agencies of government.

¹⁰ Representing employees: G. M. Bugniazet, Harvey Fremming, John P. Frey, Sidney Hillman, Philip Murray, and Matthew Woll; representing employers: Marion B. Folsom, Walter D. Fuller, Jay Iglauer, M. Albert Linton, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., and Gerard Swope; representing the public: J. Douglas Brown, Henry Bruère, Paul Douglas, William Haber, Alvin H. Hansen, Theresa McMahon, Gerald Morgan, A. L. Mowbray, T. L. Norton, Josephine Roche, George L. Stocking, Elizabeth Wisner, and Edwin E. Witte.

Old-Age Insurance



AS a young Nation, rich in land and other natural resources, the United States has been confronted only in recent years with a widespread problem of need among the aged. This problem, which now faces all modern industrial countries, arises in large part from fundamental factors in present-day civilization. Because of progress in sanitation and medical science, a larger share of each generation now lives to reach old age. The declining birth rate also has served to increase the proportion of old people in the total population. In the United States these changes have been accentuated since the World War by the cessation of immigration, which formerly brought large numbers of young people to these shores. There has been a substantial rise since 1900 in the proportion of the aged, and this trend is continuing.

At the same time, the changes in methods and places of work inherent in modern industry make it difficult for older workers to gain a living when, for any reason, they are displaced from jobs held in their

younger years. Families are smaller, and among the growing proportion who live in cities it often is more difficult to provide support for aged parents and other relatives in terms of money than is the case in a simpler rural economy, where housing is not likely to be so acute a question and where old people are more often able to help in the gainful work of the home.

The problem of need in old age pressed toward public attention in the twenty years preceding enactment of the Social Security Act. Starting with Alaska in 1915, more than half of the States and other jurisdictions to which the act now applies had passed some type of legislation for aid to the needy aged by 1935. National recognition is given to this problem in title I of the Social Security Act, which specifies the circumstances in which Federal grants may be made to supplement State provision for aid to needy old people. Under title II of the act, a wholly different approach to old-age security is made in terms of social insurance.

Under title II, retirement benefits are provided which are, in effect, the outcome of working years spent in commerce and industry. Through this program, a great majority of the workers in these fields will be able to qualify for a definite monthly income in old age. The amount for each worker will be based on the total wages, as defined in the act, which he has received after 1936 and before he is 65. Monthly retirement benefits will be payable starting January 1, 1942; lump-sum benefits and death payments became payable to eligible workers, their survivors, or their estates, starting January 1, 1937. The act also lays certain taxes on workers and their employers. In other words, under titles II and VIII, definite responsibilities are allocated to a large share of the participants in industry and commerce, and provision is made for old-age income to workers whose past association with those fields is evidenced by wages they have received. A worker who fulfills the conditions specified in the act will receive his benefit irrespective of need. As the program gets fully into operation, it is to be anticipated that a large share of the country's gainful workers will be able to look forward to old age with confidence that they will have something to live on which is theirs because of their individual contribution to the productive life of their country.

ESTABLISHING FEDERAL OLD-AGE INSURANCE

The activities of the Board under title II of the Social Security Act are the responsibility of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance.¹ The organization which is being established to carry out this program has been called "the world's largest insurance system"; and the accounting

¹ Until September 17, 1937, this Bureau was known as the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits.

processes necessary to maintain the system, "the largest bookkeeping operation in history." Such designations serve to call attention to the dramatic scope of a system which involves the participation of millions of potential beneficiaries.

The elements of size and of time are notable in the establishment of old-age insurance, in which the majority of participants entered the system almost simultaneously. Size is indicated, in concrete terms, in the fact that by the end of the fiscal year 2,782,726 applications for identification numbers had been received from employers or business establishments; and 30,296,471 applications for social security account numbers had been received from workers. In the first stage of the task, in November 1936, the brief period of nine days was allotted for the distribution and return of the employer forms, and a period of about three weeks for an initial distribution of 26,000,000 forms to workers. A substantial proportion of this initial allotment was returned within these periods.

The assignment of social security account numbers is only the first phase of the Board's task in bringing workers into the program. A social security account card signifies that an account has been established for a worker. The establishment of these accounts involves a number of dovetailed procedures and mechanical functions, carried on simultaneously, which constitute the actual foundation of the system itself. These activities, conducted at the Baltimore offices of the Board, constitute the year's major accomplishment under this program.

Another important step was taken in the handling of the first claims paid under the program. These are lump-sum payments to wage earners in covered employments who have reached the age of 65, or to the estates or relatives of such workers who died before that age. The amount in each case represents $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of total wages, as defined in the act, received by such a worker after 1936 and before he is 65 or dies. Although the lump-sum payments are minor in comparison to the major program of monthly retirement benefits beginning in 1942, they mark the inception of the attainment of the entire program's objectives—an attainment brought closer each year.

BUILDING A FIELD ORGANIZATION

The Board has held from the beginning that a program of the magnitude of Federal old-age insurance requires decentralization for effective administration. The first step toward this end has been to establish a system of regional and field offices throughout the country. As early as December 1935 the Board initiated studies of factors affecting the location of field offices, such as population density,

industrial concentration, transportation facilities, location of cooperating agencies, and availability of space. The opening of these offices was timed to accord with the development of the program and with progress in obtaining appropriate personnel after registers had been established by the Civil Service Commission following an examination for administrative officers. Whenever possible, residents were selected to serve in a given locality. After appointment, members of the administrative staff were brought to Washington for an intensive course of training before assignment to the offices.

Seventy-four field offices were open by January 1, 1937; by June 30, 175.² Eight different classes of offices are established, each based on estimates of the number of covered employees to be served, ranging from 500,000 or more for the largest office to 20,000 or less for the smallest. Every effort has been made to provide a sufficient number of offices to serve the country adequately and at the same time to keep within limits of the available budget.

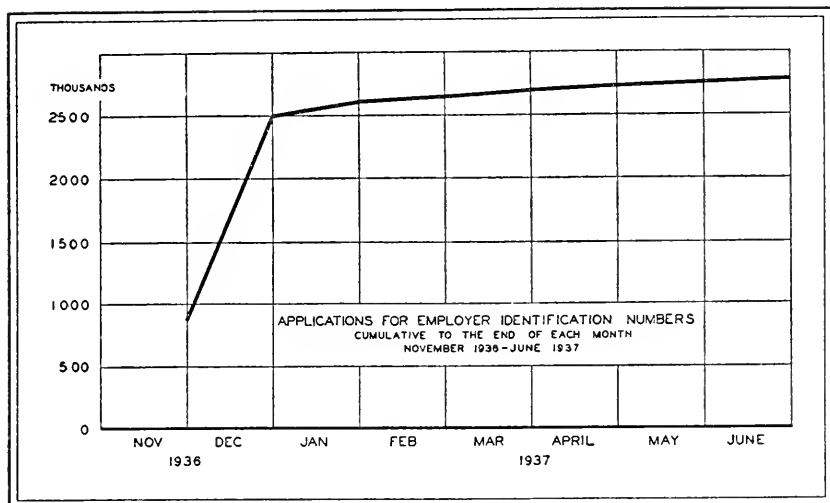
The initial function of the field office was to inform the public of the provisions of the act, with particular emphasis on title II, and to assist employers and employees to a proper understanding of their rights and obligations. In January 1937, the offices began to handle claims for lump-sum payments. These offices assist in the filing of claims and make sure that all necessary evidence is gathered so that the claim may be properly adjudicated when it reaches Washington. At the close of the fiscal year the field offices took over from the Post Office Department the additional function of assigning account numbers to new entrants to the system. In addition, the field offices serve as local headquarters for staff in the field.

The importance of the field office as an effective administrative agent for the Social Security Board—and especially for the successful administration of Federal old-age insurance—is evident. As the insurance program reaches out to affect directly an increasing proportion of the population, the field office should develop into an important factor in the social consciousness of the community. Through knowledge of its locality and of the purpose and available services of the program, the field offices can promote economical and efficient administration of the act.

ASSIGNING ACCOUNT AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

The system calls for periodic information returns from employers, from which are obtained the record of wages entered in individual employee accounts. Employers' identification numbers are assigned to each business entity. It was necessary to assign such numbers to

² As of October 31, 313 field offices had been opened.



employers before their first information returns were due. Since Federal old-age benefits are computed on a wage basis, accounts must be maintained for each worker who, at any time after 1936 and before he is 65, receives wages counted toward benefits. The base of the account is its individual number, which ordinarily remains the same throughout the whole period during which a worker is acquiring rights to benefit.

The importance of an employee account number in the recording of wages is illustrated by the frequency of the 10 most commonly used surnames. It was estimated, for example, that among 26,000,000 accounts, approximately 294,000 would be established for persons named Smith; 227,000 for Johnsons; and 164,000 for Browns. Hardly less frequent would be the names of some 156,000 individuals named Williams; 147,000 Joneses; 137,000 Millers; 123,000 Davises; 115,000 Andersons; 96,000 Wilsons; and 81,000 Taylors.

The Board explored the feasibility of conducting the assignment of numbers to employers and employees with the use of its own staff or of obtaining the collaboration of other agencies for the initial enumeration. The cooperation of the Post Office Department made available for the convenience of employers and workers a Nation-wide system especially well-suited for this task. The success of the undertaking more than justified the choice of this arrangement, which continued for all enumeration activities until the close of the fiscal year.

In addition to the assignment of account numbers to workers in employment covered by title II of the Social Security Act, the Board undertook, by agreement with the Railroad Retirement Board, a

special enumeration of approximately 1,500,000 railroad employees covered by the Railroad Retirement Act. On April 27, 1937, as an aid to States in the administration of unemployment compensation laws, the Board authorized the assignment of social security account numbers to employees 65 years of age and over who were covered by the State unemployment compensation laws but were not covered under title II. It is estimated that 800,000 of these workers have received account numbers. The successful completion of the major enumeration enabled the Board to plan assignment of numbers to groups of individuals who were not in employments covered by title II before January 1, 1937, but were likely to enter such employment in the near future. Workers on WPA projects constituted the largest group under this heading. Through an agreement with the Works Progress Administration, the Board began to assign account numbers to these workers in May 1937. About the same time the Board authorized the assignment of social security account numbers to workers in domestic service in private homes and other employees who were covered by unemployment compensation laws in some States, even though in certain instances these individuals were in employments not covered by title II. No reports are available concerning the numbers in these groups.

These special enumerations should be borne in mind in considering the figures in appendix table B-3. It cannot be assumed that the total number of individuals who have received account numbers represents the number engaged at any given date in employment covered by the provisions of title II. On the other hand, it is to be supposed that many persons enter covered employments at certain periods though their usual jobs are in other fields. Such persons, of course, will be credited with all wages which count toward benefits even though their employment in covered jobs is brief or sporadic. Because of shifts between covered and noncovered employment, it is possible that the total number of individuals who acquired rights to benefits by June 30, 1937, may have been 30,000,000 or more. The actual figures will not be available until the wage reports received from employers have been posted to the individual employee accounts.

The task of enumerating these millions of workers and business establishments was achieved in a short space of time and with few difficulties. This accomplishment was possible largely because of the splendid cooperation of the Post Office Department and valuable assistance on the part of the Treasury Department, Department of Labor, and other governmental agencies. It would have been wasteful, if not impossible, for the Board to set up a field organization

adequate to perform the initial task in the time available. By the end of this fiscal year, however, the Board's field organization had been so developed that its own offices could take over the continuing work of assigning account and identification numbers as an integral part of their regular activities.

CREATING A RECORDKEEPING SYSTEM

So wide an interest has been expressed in the system of record-keeping for old-age benefits that it may not be amiss to describe in considerable detail the methods and procedures which have been adopted. Without the use of modern mechanical equipment, this huge accounting job could have been handled, if at all, only by a very large staff and at great expense. Some predictions had even been made that the job could not be done. It is gratifying to be able to report that the preliminary steps in establishing wage records were substantially completed by June 30, 1937, and that the staff and equipment were in readiness to handle employers' returns as they are received from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Social Security Board's recordkeeping system utilizes the most advanced mechanical equipment. Selection of equipment was made after months of deliberation by specialists designated by the Board to consider this problem. In June 1936, nearly 100 office-equipment companies were invited to submit formal proposals outlining the specific uses to which their equipment could be put in the conduct of such work. After a preliminary study and discussion of the proposals submitted, an opportunity was given the representatives of these companies to explain in person the special functions of their machines and to submit any other pertinent facts. After a number of hearings and careful consideration, the machines and equipment were selected. Because adequate space was not available in Washington, the recordkeeping operations were set up in Baltimore. The Baltimore office was opened on November 9, 1936, and by November 30, when the flow of applications was well under way, 991 persons were engaged in this work.

Handling of the applications was started when they began to pour into the Baltimore office in thousands of mail sacks. Each application is forwarded to that office accompanied by the initial office record form, prepared in a field typing center. As soon as a block of 1,000 consecutively numbered forms is assembled, it is started through a definite set of mechanical operations. The operations are based on one punch card, called a "master name card," for each employee account. The punch-card method was adopted since machines can reproduce information in print from such cards more quickly than a

person can copy it, and without possibility of error. From this master name card, individual ledger account sheets and other records are reproduced. Each master name card contains the name, account number, and other identifying information for one employee. This information is transferred automatically in print to the top of the ledger account sheet. When this is done, the ledger account sheet is ready to receive data on the wages of the employee. The master name cards are also used for printing numerical and alphabetical indexes of the millions of employee accounts. A duplicate set of actuarial punch cards is reproduced from the master name cards to be used in compiling various types of statistical information.

These various processes are carefully systematized and divided into nine operations, each carried on by a different personnel group. The block of 1,000 cards is handled as a unit as it is carried through an operation to completion, and then passed on as a unit for the next process, to the next group of workers. A control system is used to ensure orderly and even progression of the cards as they go through the various stages. On the average, it requires 1.68 minutes to establish an account for an employee, including all related processes which have been described.

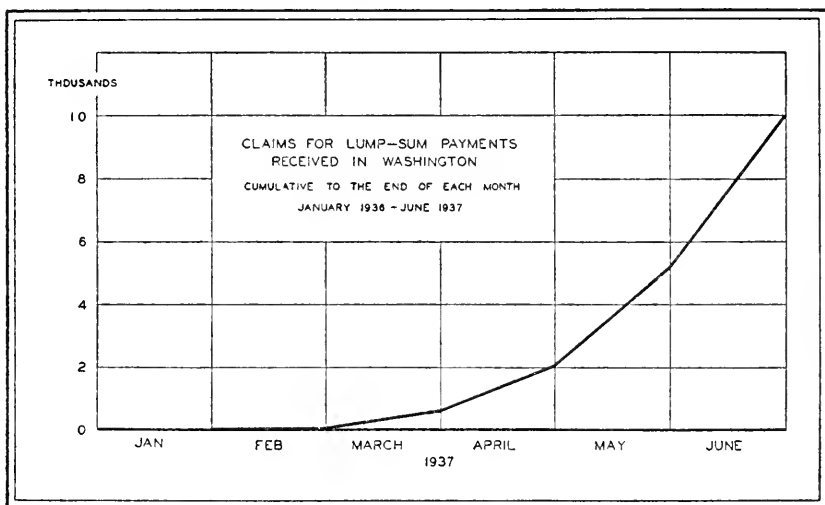
The first posting of wages to the ledger record sheets had not been made by the close of the fiscal year, since the initial information returns from employers cover the period from January 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937. These records will prove of great interest and value for statistical analysis, though their primary purpose is administrative. Significant data will be obtainable on annual wages in covered employments by State, industry, color, age, sex; on wages received during a lifetime; on labor migration; and on other important subjects for which data have not been available previously on this scale.

Under the original plan of operation, the maintenance of wage records was to have been a wholly centralized function, performed in Washington or in some other city in which suitable space could be obtained. Since no operations of such magnitude had been carried on before, doubt existed as to the feasibility of handling the volume of work on a completely unified basis. The plan was therefore modified and a system evolved under which the work was divided into twelve units corresponding to the twelve regions of the Social Security Board. Each unit carries on the complete series of operations from the receipt of applications to entries on wage records. The twelve units are now housed in one building in Baltimore, ready for geographical decentralization if subsequent experience indicates that such a course is desirable.

PROGRESS IN THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

Under the provisions of the Social Security Act, claims for lump-sum payments to eligible workers or their survivors or estates became payable starting January 1, 1937. During earlier months of the fiscal year 1936-37, attention was concentrated on the planning of regulations, forms, and procedures for these payments. Every effort was made to keep these regulations and procedures as simple as possible, with the result that application forms include only items called for by legal requirements.

Applications for lump-sum payments are made, on the respective forms, by the 65-year-old worker himself, or by the guardian or



committee of such a worker adjudged legally incompetent; by the wife, husband, parent, child, or grandchild of a deceased worker, or by the executor or administrator of his estate. When the amount of the benefit payable is less than \$100, a certificate of identification may be executed instead of verification by oath or affirmation.

During this period the Board has utilized the discretionary power afforded in the act to pay death benefits amounting to \$500 or less, otherwise payable to an estate, to applicants found by the Board to be entitled to such benefits under the laws of the State in which the deceased worker was domiciled. This policy has been followed when the worker is survived by a spouse, child, grandchild, or parent, and when certain other circumstances exist.³ It has also been the view

³ Regulations covering the payment of Federal old-age benefits have been published by the Social Security Board, Regulations, No. 2; Superintendent of Documents, Washington, 1937, price 10 cents.

of the Board that when the benefits are small the requirements for proof of age should be simplified to the greatest extent consistent with the prevention of fraud.

By June 30, 1937, 10,020 claims had been received at the Washington office, while others were in process of handling in the field or regional offices before being forwarded to Washington for adjudication. The number of claims filed up to this date is much smaller than the estimated potential number. The difference between the two figures doubtless is due to the fact that benefits are necessarily small during this initial period, and consequently many eligible claimants did not present claims. Since benefits are based on cumulated wages, the level of claims will rise as, with time, there tends to be a larger base on which payments are computed. Increase in the number of claims received toward the end of the six-month period indicated that, as amounts rose, a larger share of persons eligible to benefits were presenting their claims. In addition, some prospective claimants may not have been aware of their right to benefits.

At the end of the fiscal year, 4,419 claims had been certified by the Board for payment; 103 had been disallowed;⁴ and 5,499 were pending. This last number was a reflection of the increase in the number of claims filed in the weeks just preceding, which had not yet had time for adjudication in the normal process of handling. The main reasons for disallowance of claims were that the applicant had failed to prosecute the claim properly after filing it, presumably because of the small amount involved; or that, in certain cases, administration of an estate was required by State law—a step which also may not have been considered worth while by applicants in view of the small amounts of the payments. Lump-sum payments in June averaged \$14.44 in amount. As has been pointed out, the figures for later months will show a progressive increase.⁵

An analysis of the claims adjudicated at about the close of the fiscal year indicates that a little over 39 days elapsed, on the average, from the time a claim was received in the field office to the date the check was issued by the Treasury. For claims made by workers at age 65 the average was 36.5 days; for death claims, 41.6 days. After all information has been submitted, adjudication of a life claim involves four prime factors, which are identity, age, employment, and wages. The information contained on the pertinent forms in the file is checked to determine the acceptability of the evidence presented.

⁴ The term "disallowed" should not be construed to mean that the claim will never be paid. In many instances claims have been temporarily disallowed because the claimant has not supplied the information required for settlement under the Social Security Act. If he later decides to submit such information the case will be reopened.

⁵ The average for lump-sum payments certified in October 1937 was \$26.40.

In addition to the facts required in the case of a life claim, adjudication of a death claim requires proof of death and of relationship of the claimant, and frequently also an opinion of the General Counsel of the Board as to the application of State laws of inheritance, exemptions, and priorities. While every effort is being made to reduce still further the interval between receipt of death claims and issuance of the checks, it is not probable that the time can be substantially shortened without modification of procedures now required by the act.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Bureau of Internal Revenue collects the taxes imposed under title VIII. As part of its function of tax collection, it obtains information needed by the Board for the administration of title II. In the handling of employers' information returns, the Bureau of Internal Revenue will assume for the Social Security Board the function of verifying the returns and checking the totals recorded on the employers' reports of wages with the information on employers' summary reports. A new type of problem involving the two agencies is now appearing. The Board is receiving claims for benefits based on wages from employments not clearly subject to the act. Since the Bureau of Internal Revenue makes the determination of coverage for tax purposes, special arrangements for correlation of rulings are being worked out. The definitions relating to coverage are almost the same in title VIII, administered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as are the coverage provisions under title II.

As a further step in collaboration between the Board and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, copies of applications for employers' identification numbers are made by the Board for the Bureau. Copies of these forms are also made for State unemployment compensation agencies.

The invaluable cooperation of the Post Office Department in the enumeration program has already been mentioned. In addition, the Department of Labor, Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, the Central Statistical Board, and the Government Printing Office have been of vital assistance to the Board. The press, broadcasting companies, and other agencies of public information have given generous assistance. The Board wishes to express its appreciation of this cooperation and of the cooperation so widely given by labor and by industry.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN OLD-AGE INSURANCE

Major administrative questions under this program must await solution through further experience in actual operation. To fulfill the aim of the legislation, it is essential that accurate wage reports be

received from millions of employers and business concerns. Many small firms probably have not kept such records in the past. The maintenance of accurate records by the Board therefore depends, in considerable part, on acquainting the employer with these obligations. Education also must be continued to impress upon workers the uses and importance of their account numbers. In some cases a worker doubtless has applied for and received more than one number. It is possible that in other cases numbers have been shifted from one employee to another. To avoid confusion in the records, with a chance that the full wage credit due a worker may not be attributed to him, it is essential that a worker hold only one number and report it accurately to his employer. Education of employees in the procedures to be used in filing claims also constitutes an area in which experience should promote efficient service. The Board shares with the Bureau of Internal Revenue a deep concern respecting compliance with the tax provisions under title VIII, aspects of which are closely related to the Board's operations under title II.

The Board already is receiving inquiries from employees regarding the amount of wages credited to their social security accounts. At the present time, of course, answers to these inquiries must be deferred until the first information returns have been received and wages have been posted. It can be assumed, however, that as time goes on the number of these inquiries from workers will multiply to such an extent that correspondence on this phase of the program alone would entail undue expense. Therefore, the Board believes that it will be desirable to develop a procedure whereby a worker may obtain information concerning the status of his account at regular intervals. A number of possible methods are now being considered.

THE OLD-AGE RESERVE ACCOUNT

The status of the old-age reserve account provided for in title II of the Social Security Act is shown, as reported by the Treasury Department, in appendix table B-7. Administration of this provision of the act is the responsibility of that Department. Study of the financial factors arising under this and other titles of the act is made by the Board also, in order to fulfill its responsibility to consider methods of promoting economic security through social insurance.

Each of the transactions involved in building up the old-age reserve account has now been put into actual operation. The Deficiency Appropriation Act of June 22, 1936, appropriated \$265,000,000 to the fund for the fiscal year 1936-37. Of this, \$100,000 was subsequently set aside for lump-sum payments, and the remainder transferred to the fund in equal monthly installments beginning January 1,

1937. Lump-sum payments during the first six months of 1937 totaled \$59,627.12. Accrued interest of \$2,261,810.97 was credited by the Treasury Department on June 30. The accumulated balance in the fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$267,202,183.85, of which \$267,100,000 was held in the form of special 3-percent Treasury certificates, \$40,372.88 in cash, and \$61,810.97 in Treasury balances.

Current collections of pay-roll taxes naturally have been somewhat less than the amounts appropriated to the reserve account. Taxes are collected monthly on the basis of the previous month's pay rolls⁶. There were also the delays incident to the starting of a new tax program—ignorance of the tax and confusion with taxes under title IX, problems involved in the establishment and distribution of appropriate forms, identification and account numbers, and similar factors. In spite of these delays, however, the tax collections stood at \$198,340,370.52 by the end of the fiscal year and were rising rapidly.

Considerable public discussion has been centered on the method of financing implicit in the provision for the reserve account. The policy of building up old-age reserves during the early years of the program must be analyzed in the light of the objectives to be achieved. Under the act, rights to benefit are limited, with inconsiderable exceptions, to workers who are subject to the pay-roll tax. The rates of taxation and benefits written into the act assume that, for a number of years, both the taxes paid by employers and employees under title VIII and the appropriations to the reserve made by Congress will exceed the amounts paid out in benefits. But as the proportion of old people in the population increases, as must be expected, and as benefit amounts become larger, this situation will be reversed, and annual benefit payments will amount to much more than the sums collected annually under the tax rates established by the act. It is estimated that these rates will be adequate only because of the excess of contributions over payments during the early years, with investment at 3 percent compound interest. Without some such reserve, it would be possible for succeeding generations to meet obligations accruing through this early period only by means of a much higher tax rate on employers and employees than the maximum in the present law, or by a large Government subsidy.

Furthermore, the present old-age insurance program covers a very large proportion, but by no means all, of the workers of the United States. The use of other tax funds, in the form of a Government subsidy, to help finance old-age insurance would mean, in effect,

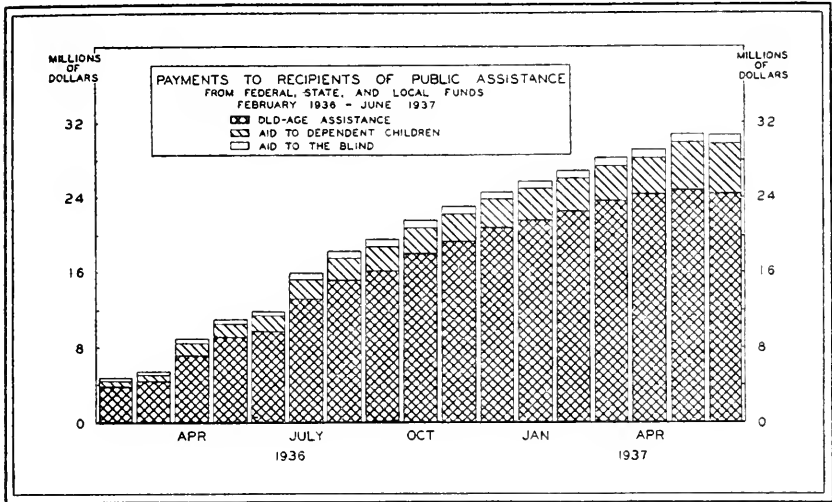
⁶ Starting with 1938, taxes are to be collected quarterly.

that the noncovered portion of the population would be compelled to pay a substantial part of the cost of insuring the covered population. Were the coverage of the program to become more nearly universal, the nature of the problem would be significantly changed in this respect. For the present, it should be remembered that the Social Security Act also makes provision for a system of old-age assistance based on need, which is noncontributory and is financed out of general revenues.

The significance of the reserve account in the next few years is to be considered also in the light of possible modifications in the present system. Not only increased coverage but earlier payment of benefits, larger minimum benefits, and other types of benefits, such as survivorship and permanent disability annuities, have been proposed by various groups and incorporated, in some instances, in bills introduced in Congress. Any such measures would increase the cost of the program and would have an important bearing on provisions for a reserve fund. If changes of these types were adopted, it is obvious that the tax rates now specified in the act would not yield funds, even at these earlier periods, for accumulation of reserves of the size which has been estimated for these or later dates.

Questions which have been raised concerning provisions of title II of the act involve a complex series of interrelationships between taxation, coverage, benefits, and reserves. Any change proposed in any part of this structure must be weighed as to its effect upon the whole. The nature and relationships of these various factors are the subjects of continuous study by the Board.

Public Assistance



TO aid the needy is one of the oldest obligations of communities. In its concern for need among the aged, children, and the blind, the Social Security Act follows precedents long established by private morality and public law. In scope, however, and in stability and coordination, the program of public assistance outlined under titles I, IV, and X of the act is different from the sporadically developed local services which preceded it or the emergency measures of the depression. This program represents the recognition by a Nation of the need for firmly established public provision, supplementing that which families or individuals themselves can make, to ensure a self-respecting livelihood in those of its households where, because of age or handicap, it has become impossible to carry full responsibility for self-support unaided. Public assistance therefore takes over, on behalf of certain peculiarly helpless groups, a supplementary responsibility which had been met to some extent by State and local public provisions for these groups and, in some places, by private social agencies. The contribution of the program includes

not only the larger amounts of funds made available by Federal participation but also the mutual establishment, by the Federal Government and the States, of a permanent basis for mitigating certain types of individual distress and so promoting national welfare.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Under the act, Federal funds may be granted in specified proportions to supplement funds made available under State plans for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, when those plans meet certain basic requirements. These requirements, in turn, merely outline a framework for effective organization and efficient administration within which all States which choose to cooperate are free to establish the plan best suited to their needs and capacities. It is the responsibility of the Board to determine that a State plan meets the conditions of the act for eligibility for a matching grant and to certify each quarter the amounts to be advanced under such a plan as the Federal share of the costs of operation. The Board also is responsible for determining that Federal funds have been used in accordance with the terms of the act and that administration has borne out the pledges made by the State in submitting the plan. When it is clear that the administration of a plan does not comply with the requirements of the act, Federal funds must be withheld. Since such a step may involve interruption of aid to the needy, funds are withheld only after careful consideration by the Board, during which a State is invited to discuss all matters relevant to the situation.

Administration of titles I, IV, and X is delegated to the Bureau of Public Assistance, which in certain of its functions works in collaboration with the Office of the General Counsel; the Bureaus of Accounts and Audits, Business Management, and Research and Statistics; and the Informational Service. The Board provides both the services required by the act and supplementary services requested by the States. The Board gives advice, when requested, in the formulation of laws and amendments and in the preparation of plans and estimates of expenditures, and considers the plans and estimates submitted by the States to ensure that they are consonant with provisions of the Federal act.

In the subsequent administration of these plans, the staff of the Board provides many services directed toward the development of well-rounded programs of assistance to persons in need. These include periodic review of administration required by the act to safeguard use of Federal funds for the purpose for which they are

appropriated and special assistance requested by the States on one or another aspect of their programs. Among the latter are the services of technical consultants in various specialized fields, such as family budgeting, insurance and property problems, personnel management, forms, reports, records, statistics, and general procedures. In cooperation with State officials, members of the staff of the Board have made detailed administrative surveys of State and local administration in given States to assist in the evaluation of existing programs and make recommendations as to desirable modifications. As a result of all these types of activities, the Board is able to act as a clearing house for information requested by a State, thus making available the results of experience in similar problems as they have arisen in others of the participating jurisdictions.

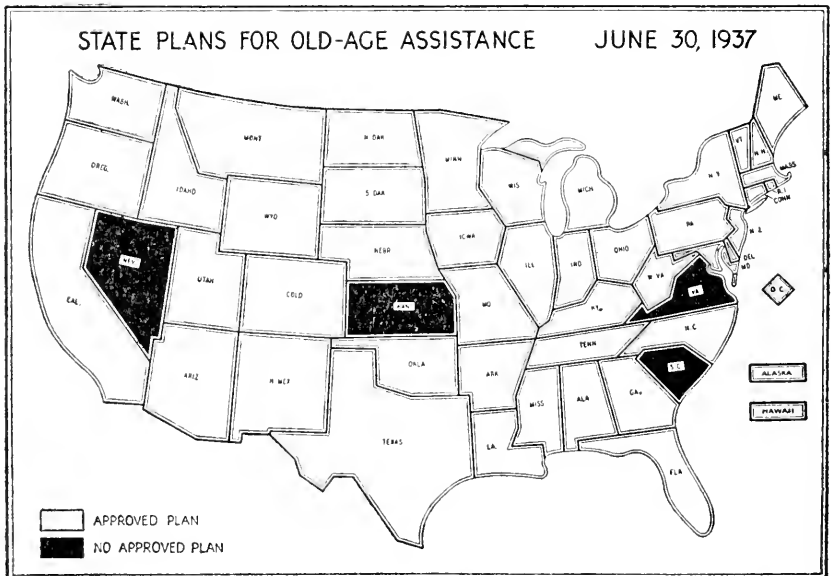
ESTABLISHING THE PUBLIC-ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

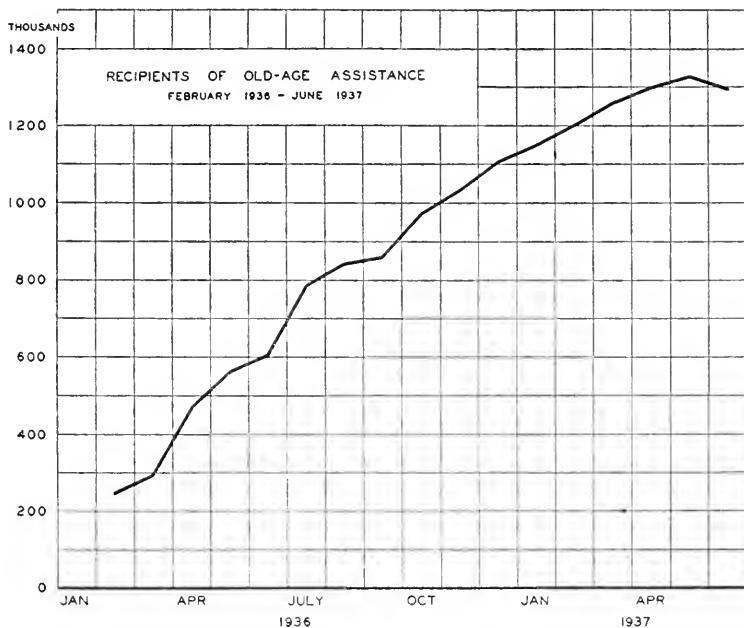
During the fiscal year 1936-37 there was a rapid expansion of the public-assistance programs. On June 30, 1936, one or more plans for public assistance had been approved for 35 States and the District of Columbia; a year later, for 44 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. At the former date, 15 States and the District of Columbia had approved plans for all three types of aid; by June 30, 1937, 32 jurisdictions had all three approved plans. In 12 States, State-wide laws for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to dependent children were enacted for the first time, and in 18 States previous State-wide legislation for one or more of these types of aid was brought into conformity with the Social Security Act; in another group of States, major changes were made in existing legislation. As a result of this activity in a year when all State legislatures were in session, 92 new or revised public-assistance plans were submitted to the Board. Under titles I, IV, and X, plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the needy blind may be approved for each of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. There is, therefore, a total of 153 plans in which States and other jurisdictions may request Federal cooperation. By June 30, 1937, 115 plans, or 75 percent of the total number possible, had been submitted to and approved by the Social Security Board.

There was a large increase during the fiscal year in the numbers of persons aided under these programs and in the funds provided for payments to them. In June 1936, there were 604,095 recipients of old-age assistance; in June 1937, 1,293,964. In these same months the number of recipients of aid to the blind rose from 17,570 to 35,974. The number of children on whose behalf aid was provided increased

from 177,466 to 425,065. Total obligations incurred by Federal, State, and local funds for payments to these persons rose from \$11,-711,688 for June 1936 to \$30,578,067 for June 1937. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, recipients of public assistance under the Social Security Act received a total of \$293,185,000 from Federal, State, and local funds.

There were increases also in the average amounts of the monthly grants to recipients. For old-age assistance, the average rose from \$16.14 in June 1936 to \$17.20 in June 1937; and for aid to the blind, from \$18.72 to \$20.04. The average grant to families in which aid was provided for dependent children rose from \$27.42 to \$29.90. For reasons discussed in later pages, averages should not be used to gauge public assistance in terms of its meaning to individuals. That there was a rise in the average of all participating States is important, however, since it indicates that progress toward more nearly adequate provision was being made within the Nation. In a number of States where average payments had been very low, large percentage increases were made during the year. It is especially gratifying that there could be such increases during this period of rapid development when programs were being started in many States where these forms of assistance had not been provided previously, and where, for this reason, arrangements had to be worked out within the State for the appropriation to be supplemented by Federal funds.





ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC-ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

In organization as well as in quantity of service, the year's record indicates substantial progress. During this period, the essential effort in the States has been to build a sound basic structure on which a well-rounded public-assistance program may be erected. For many years prior to the depression, there was a slow development of State agencies with responsibility in the field of public welfare; in most cases these departments were responsible chiefly for the management of institutions, though in a small number they also administered State programs of aid to the aged, to children, or other special groups. In a few cases, where State funds were provided to assist counties or other localities, a State agency had powers of supervision, usually very limited, over local administration of aid of these types. A considerable body of State legislation for public assistance was enacted in the years 1931-35, but the emergencies of the depression hampered actual development under its provisions. Attention had to be concentrated on unemployment relief, which developed on a scale which surpassed the resources of State welfare departments. In many States

there were two major State welfare agencies during the emergency period—the State department of public welfare and the State emergency relief administration.

Commissions for the blind had been established in a number of States, usually either as independent bodies or as a part of State departments of education. The functions of these agencies included many activities in the interests of blind persons, such as home teaching, vocational training and placement, operation of sheltered workshops, and the promotion of local agencies for the blind. In some States, financial aid was provided for the blind, usually as a supplement to other relief rather than as an allowance sufficient to meet the blind person's need.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The decline in emergency relief operations and the opportunities afforded under the Social Security Act have brought about a period of readjustment in which States have been building stronger public-welfare departments to carry on the long-range services required in good times as well as bad. There has been increasing emphasis within the States on reorganization to place responsibility for all three types of public assistance under one State agency. In some States, this agency also is responsible for administering State funds for general relief, and for other welfare activities closely allied to the public-assistance programs. Of the 36 jurisdictions which had two or more approved public-assistance plans on June 30, 1937, 30 had central State agencies responsible for administration of all State activities under these titles of the Social Security Act. In 4 States, a new agency was created during the year to assume public-assistance functions for the first time, and in each instance this agency was made responsible for all the State's activities in this field.¹ The integration of the three types of public assistance within the same State agency has provided the basis for more economical and efficient administration.

A similar development has occurred in local administration of public assistance. Before the depression, local activities of this type usually had been delegated to agencies primarily established for other purposes, such as the county board of supervisors and the county juvenile court. Only a few of the larger cities had well-developed local welfare services. During the emergency, a local public-relief agency of some type was developed in almost every county in the United States. During the past year, the development of State departments of public welfare has been accompanied in many States by the growth of county

¹ In the State of Washington, these three types of public assistance are administered by a Department of Social Security, which is responsible also for administration of unemployment compensation.

welfare departments, built to a notable extent upon the personnel and organization which had served for emergency relief. These county welfare departments have usually absorbed duties once performed by county boards of supervisors or judges in connection with public assistance; in States which have maintained general relief programs, the county department often has taken over functions performed in earlier days by the county supervisor of the poor.

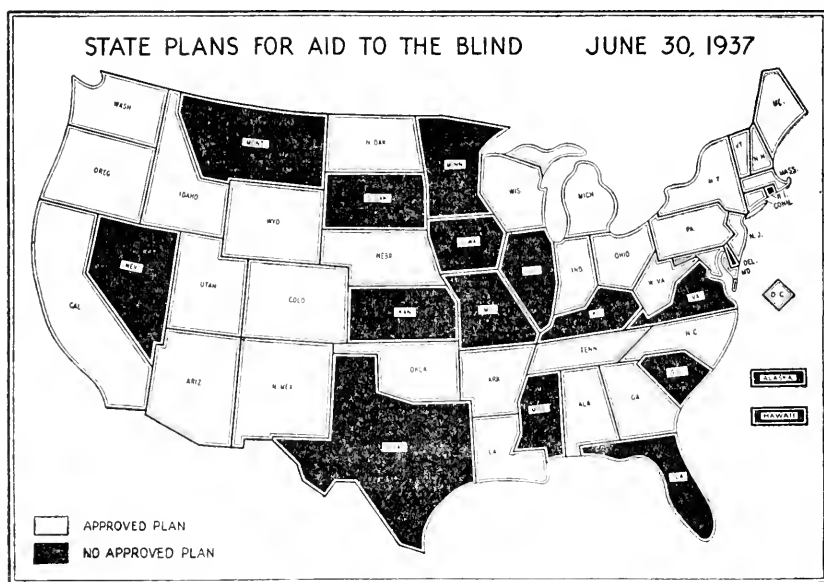
In about a third of the plans which had been approved by the Board by June 30, the central agency of the State or other jurisdiction was responsible for actual administration of assistance through its own branch offices. The remainder provided for State supervision, with administration by the counties or other local subdivisions. The State-administered system is sometimes considered simpler in operation, especially in States with relatively small populations; under this system, funds usually are provided by the State without local financial participation. Advocates of the locally administered, State-supervised plan believe that it permits closer coordination with other community services and better community understanding.

Under either type of administration, States cooperating under the Social Security Act must be in a position to make sure that persons equally in need will receive similar treatment in all parts of the State. Experience of the States indicates that this requirement cannot be met without a competent State field staff, members of which visit the localities regularly, advise them on questions of policy and procedure, and serve in general as a link between the State and local units. There has been progress throughout the country in the development of field staffs and in promotion of effective working relationships between the central and local agencies, though in some jurisdictions effective central supervision is not yet fully established.

Many major questions of organization have confronted the States in the development of their public-assistance programs. For example, the question frequently has arisen as to whether a public-welfare department should be headed by a policy-forming board, with members appointed for overlapping terms and operating through an executive, or by a single cabinet officer selected by the Governor. The trend in State welfare organization seems to be definitely toward the establishment of public-welfare boards. Of the 115 plans approved by the end of the fiscal year, 90 were of this general type. In most instances, States have seemed to consider that this plan gives greater assurance of continuity in policy and provides a measure of protection against periodic turnover of personnel and a better chance for representation of community interests and for public understanding of the program.

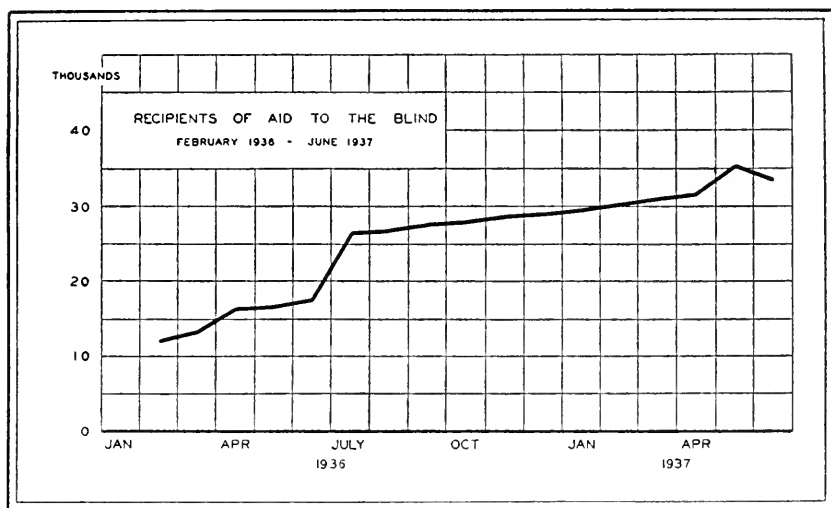
Many States whose plans have been approved during the past year had not had previous experience in the administration of State-wide programs for public assistance. These States have faced at once the problems of establishing organizations on both the State and local levels, working out detailed methods of receiving and investigating applications for assistance, developing methods for determining the amount of assistance to be granted an individual, setting up procedures for the actual payment of aid, and providing facilities for supplementary services required by needy individuals. Even in States which had previous experience in such activities, legislative changes made to bring the State law into conformity with the Social Security Act have necessitated major modifications. All the States have called upon the Board for assistance in working out these innovations and readjustments.

In several States which enacted legislation for State-wide public-assistance programs for the first time, public pressure to get the sys-



tem into immediate operation prevented the State agencies from developing well-defined administrative procedures before actual payments of assistance were made. These pressures seemed to be strongest in the field of old-age assistance. The curtailment of the Works Program resulted in the dismissal of many aged individuals and mothers with dependent children, and, in conjunction with the inadequacy of State and local provisions for general relief in many

areas, also made it imperative for some type of assistance to be available to needy individuals at the earliest possible moment. In certain States, lack of experience on the part of the personnel of the State agency led to the adoption of procedures which created major difficulties. In several instances, for example, applications for old-age



assistance were distributed through banks, newspaper offices, post offices, and similar channels, even before the State and local organizations for the administration of assistance had been established. As a result, some new State agencies were confronted with tens of thousands of applications for aid upon which they had to act immediately in spite of the limitations of their personnel in number and experience.

At the request of these States, the Board furnished technical advice and assistance in developing procedures by which these applications might be expeditiously handled and through which future recurrence of such difficulties might be avoided. Similarly, assistance has been given to all States in a great variety of procedural problems, ranging from suggested methods for verifying the birth date of a child to possible procedures for the payment of funeral expenses of an aged individual. Many States have requested special assistance from the Board in relation to their programs of aid to the blind. With the advice of medical groups and individuals of long experience in work with the blind, the Board developed and recommended to the States a definition of blindness and a form for recording the cause of blindness, the diagnosis, prognosis, and recommendations as to medical or surgical treatment as indicated by examinations of applicants by ophthalmologists or other physicians skilled in diseases of the eye. Informa-

tion on the incidence of blindness gathered through these examinations will contribute to the prevention of dependency due to blindness. Services of a physician lent to the Board by the United States Public Health Service to serve as consultant on blindness have been especially helpful to the Board and the States in this connection.

STATE AND LOCAL PERSONNEL

Under the Social Security Act, the Social Security Board is not charged with responsibility for the selection, tenure of office, or compensation of specific individuals who are employed by State and local agencies administering public assistance. The Federal act, however, makes the Board responsible for seeing that State plans are efficiently administered. Since efficient administration depends largely upon the quality of personnel employed, the Board does not approve any State plan unless it contains provisions developed by the State which establish minimum objective standards for the selection of both State and local staffs.

It has been obvious from the inauguration of the program that efficient and economical operation of public assistance in the States is not possible unless, in addition to sound basic structure and carefully developed methods of operation, the personnel employed in State and local administration is equipped for its responsibilities by education, training, and experience in public-welfare work. A number of States have been handicapped in their efforts to obtain competent staffs because of the lack of experienced personnel. While this has been a serious factor in connection with the selection of State staffs, it has been of even graver consequence in the counties. In certain States, even when the counties do not participate financially in either the cost of assistance or the administrative expenses of the plan, the selection of local staff has been limited to persons who have legal residence in the county. While there are advantages in obtaining employees who are familiar with local conditions, residence restrictions sometimes have resulted in the employment of inadequate personnel in one county while in an adjoining county several competent persons might be available.

Many States also have established salary standards which have prevented them from obtaining well-qualified personnel. Although the State agencies are responsible for the expenditure of many millions of dollars and usually rank in budget with the State highway and education departments, the salary scales for responsible positions on a State staff have been less adequate, in many cases, than those which prevail in other agencies of the State government. A similar situation frequently exists in the counties. The staff of the local agencies is

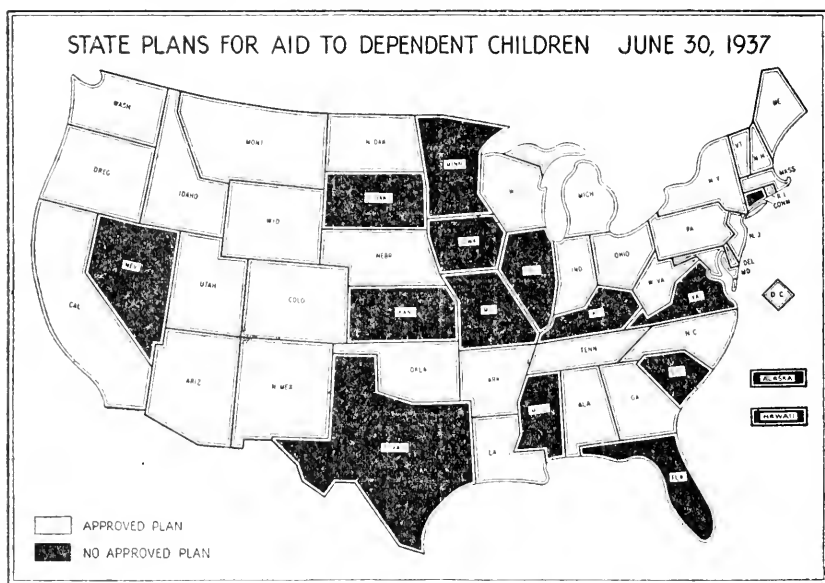
usually responsible for the exercise of administrative discretion and judgment with respect to the expenditure of large sums of public money. The major responsibility for determining the eligibility of applicants and the amount of assistance to be paid in each case must necessarily be placed upon the local staff, which alone has first-hand knowledge of the individual situations. While this heavy responsibility would seem to require salary levels sufficient to attract well-qualified personnel, in some instances the salaries paid are less than the prevailing wage in the community for routine clerical positions.

Many of the difficulties which the States have encountered in the matter of personnel doubtless arise from lack of understanding of the nature of the program for which these employees are responsible and the various types of training and experience necessary for efficient performance. The effective administration of public assistance involves much more than the receiving and investigating of applications for aid and the making of payments. Nevertheless, the successful performance of even these primary functions requires personnel capable of dealing with difficult problems of human relations, and with experience and judgment which can be relied upon in the making of decisions which will affect the lives of needy individuals. Thus, in every State there are instances in which children refuse to contribute to the support of their aged parents, although they may be legally liable for this support and able to make some contribution. The decisions as to whether or not old-age assistance should be granted to these parents and what steps should be taken with respect to the children are problems which must be met by a local employee who has ability not only to secure all the facts but also to evaluate them in the light of the whole family situation. Compelling a son to make a small monetary contribution to his aged parent when his own resources are very limited may lead to an antagonism between father and son or deprive the son's own children of an opportunity to continue their education, though obviously administration must not be such as to ignore or weaken legitimate family responsibilities.

In addition to questions of eligibility, the administration of public assistance involves provision for continuing service to recipients. Old people often become ill; some require almost continuous medical attention; many have personal difficulties which cannot be met merely by money. Mothers with dependent children frequently encounter problems in connection with the children's physical development, education, vocational training, and social adjustment. The needy blind, likewise, have almost an infinite variety of personal problems. All these situations become especially difficult for individuals

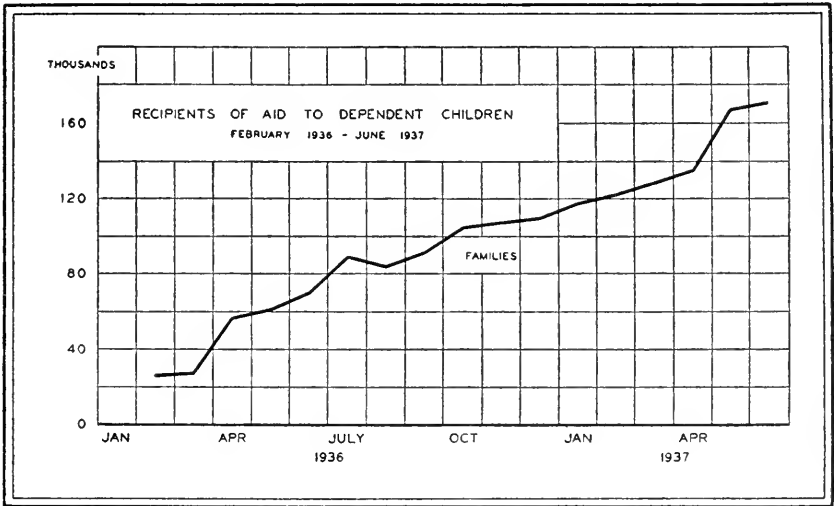
who are living on the very margin of subsistence, as is the case with recipients of public assistance. The State and local staffs must be equipped not only to help recipients to meet such problems but also to contribute to the development of community resources for medical care, prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, vocational guidance and placement, and the like. These matters can be dealt with effectively only by a person whose training, experience, and judgment qualify him for such responsibilities.

In the 47 jurisdictions which had one or more public-assistance plans approved by June 30, 1937, 23 select their State staff through some type of civil-service or merit system. The remaining States appoint State and county staffs on the basis of objective qualifications of education, training, and experience. It should be pointed out, however, that in some of this latter group the standards are undoubtedly too low to result in the selection of the best available personnel. Because of failure of certain State civil-service commissions to recognize the technical character of public-assistance work, a somewhat similar situation has developed in several States which operate under general State civil-service laws.



During the past year, a number of State officials responsible for the administration of public-assistance programs have recognized the need for affording members of their State and local staffs an opportunity to secure a better understanding of their work and to improve their

technical skills. This problem has been most evident, of course, in those States in which, because of residence requirements, local attitudes, or other considerations, the State and local agencies have been staffed with personnel who had had little or no previous experience in welfare work. When the State recognizes the need for a training program for its staff and requests this service, the Board provides consultation and advice. This work has been planned in cooperation with a committee of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, which serves in an advisory capacity to the Board and the Federal Children's Bureau. In-service training is not regarded in any



sense as a substitute for professional education in social welfare; the Board believes that it should be directed toward providing staff members with interpretation of the public-assistance program, insight into the philosophy upon which that program is based, and encouragement to obtain professional training for themselves.

STATE FINANCING OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

It is estimated that during the past fiscal year aggregate State and local expenditures for payments under approved State public-assistance plans have increased from approximately \$7,500,000 to approximately \$14,000,000 per month. In many States whose plans were approved during the past year, these programs represent, if emergency relief expenditures are excluded, the first major allocation of State funds (as distinguished from local funds) for public aid on a continuing basis. To qualify for a matching Federal grant under the Social Security Act, at least part of the State's share must be

met from State funds, though local resources may provide a part of the budget. Of the 115 plans approved by June 30, 1937, 47 were financed without local participation. In the remaining 68, there was joint financial participation by the State and its counties or other subdivisions. Of the 47 approved plans for old-age assistance, 24 were financed without local participation, as were 14 of the 33 plans for aid to the blind, and 9 of the 35 plans for aid to dependent children.

These expenditures placed a heavy burden upon the revenue systems of the States. Many forms of taxes are used by States to provide revenue for public assistance. Among the most widely used are taxes on sales, gasoline, liquor, and profits from State-operated liquor stores; on cigarettes, luxuries, amusements, and inheritance; severance taxes on natural resources, corporation franchise taxes, and excise taxes on motor vehicles. Three States impose poll taxes which are used for old-age assistance. A number of States make appropriations for public assistance from the general fund of the State, without allocating specific taxes to these purposes.

In States whose public-assistance programs are financed jointly by the State and its political subdivisions, the problems of local finance have sometimes been severe. In most cases, the major source of local revenue has been the tax on real and personal property. A number of local political subdivisions have encountered great difficulty in obtaining sufficient revenues from this source to finance their portion of public-assistance expenditures. One or two States have begun the development of equalization schemes, through which the wider base available for State taxation will be used to assist the less wealthy counties to carry their burden.

In several States, the limitations on State and local revenue have resulted in a failure to provide assistance to large numbers of presumably eligible persons. In a few of the wealthier States, this lack may have been due to the inability of State and local officials to estimate the number of persons who would be eligible for assistance. In a larger number of States, however, it seems probable that the available sources of revenue are not sufficient to produce the funds required to care for the needy aged, the blind, and the dependent children. This situation might be ameliorated, in some cases, through a revision of State and local tax systems, or through more effective tax collections. Elsewhere, it seems possible that the relatively low taxable wealth, accompanied by relatively great needs, will not permit the States and their localities to carry their share of public-assistance costs if assistance is provided on a basis consonant with the purpose of their own laws and of the Social Security Act.

INTERSTATE RELATIONSHIPS

During the past year, there has been some development of interstate relations with respect to public assistance. Under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and the American Public Welfare Association, seven regional public-welfare conferences were held during the winter months. These meetings were usually attended by representatives of the staffs and boards of the State public-assistance agencies in adjoining States, and sometimes also by the governors and the State legislative leaders. The Executive Director of the Social Security Board participated in these meetings, as did the regional directors and representatives of the Bureaus of Public Assistance, Accounts and Audits, and Research and Statistics, and of the Office of the General Counsel. Since many States then were engaged in enacting new public-assistance laws or revising existing statutes, the major subjects for discussion revolved about legislative problems. In all these conferences, however, attention was devoted to problems of organization, administration, and finance. State agencies thus had an opportunity not only to discuss interstate questions but also to obtain information from neighboring States concerning specific administrative problems and methods for meeting them.

Most of the immediate questions of interstate relationships in public assistance arise from the residence requirements of State laws. Under the Social Security Act, State plans for old-age assistance and aid to the blind may impose requirements as high as five years' residence within the State during the nine years preceding the application, and continuous residence for one year immediately preceding. With one or two exceptions, all jurisdictions have required this maximum period in their plans. The Federal act does not permit the imposition of State residence requirements of more than one year in approved plans for aid to dependent children.

The rigidity of these State requirements has caused difficulty in the cases of aged persons who have recently moved from one State to another. These persons frequently are not eligible for assistance in the State from which they have moved because they have been absent for more than one year; nor are they eligible in their new residence until they have completed the five-year period. In some States, these individuals may receive aid in the form of general relief. In many, however, there are no State-wide programs under which they can receive aid, and the only resource available is either local poor-law provision, which is likely to be inadequate, or, in a few areas, assistance through a private social agency. A similar situation occurs in cases of old people who are receiving assistance in one State and have children

in another who might be able to provide a home. Since most old-age assistance laws do not permit a recipient to leave the State for an extended period, it is not legally possible for the States to permit such persons to live with their children, even when such an arrangement might result in a saving of public funds as well as the greater happiness of the individuals concerned.

These subjects were discussed at the various regional meetings. While there seems to be greater awareness of the problems which arise from these residence restrictions, only limited progress toward their solution can be reported. It is noteworthy that one of the most recently approved old-age assistance plans requires only one year's residence in the State, and it is to be hoped that interstate agreements will be developed by the States during the next year through which more adequate provision may be made for such cases. Arrangements are being worked out by a number of States for procedures to be used when applicants for assistance have responsible relatives residing in another State. In a number of instances, the State agencies are working out reciprocal agreements for the interviewing of relatives who might be able to contribute to the support of an applicant in another State. Similar agreements are being made for examining, or obtaining copies of, documents or public records relating to an applicant's eligibility which are available only in a State other than the one in which the applicant lives.

PERSONS WHO RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The sole aim of the policies and procedures described in previous pages is to bring needed aid to individuals. The monthly operating statistics reported by the States afforded from the start a broad view of quantitative aspects of the program. Now it is possible, for the first time, to supplement this record with the data reported annually by the States concerning the persons whose names have been added to assistance rolls or taken from those rolls during the year. A summary of these annual reports from the States is given in appendix tables C-18 through C-57. These tables offer in all a record for some 648,000 persons accepted for public assistance during given periods of the fiscal year in States in which plans have been in operation under the Social Security Act. Reports were made also on more than 251,000 persons who were dropped from assistance rolls during these periods. The Board believes that, as a result of this annual analysis and the monthly reports of operating statistics, it is now possible to give a more nearly complete view than has ever been obtainable of the nature of dependency among these groups of the American people and of the meaning of the public-assistance program as a whole.

Any national consideration of public assistance must start with recognition of the wide variation in practice in different parts of the country. In June 1937, for example, the number of recipients of old-age assistance per thousand of estimated population aged 65 and over ranged from 44 in Maine to 566 in Oklahoma. The average monthly payment to recipients of old-age assistance for the same month ranged from \$4.17 in Mississippi to \$31.35 in California. Variations of this sort are to be explained by a large number of factors, including the period of time over which a State plan has been in operation, State laws and policies, the caliber of State administration, funds made available in the State for matching Federal grants, and the extent of need and level of costs of living in different areas. Within the very general provisions of the Social Security Act, each State determines who is eligible to receive assistance within its borders, and State or State and local policies govern all determination of the amounts of payments to recipients.

A State plan may provide assistance to certain groups of persons for whose payments Federal funds may not be used under the act, such as dependent children aged 16 and over or old people who have not yet reached 65. In payments of old-age assistance and aid to the blind, Federal funds may be used to match those provided by the State and its localities only up to a Federal-State total of \$30 a month; for aid to dependent children, Federal funds are provided in an amount representing one-third of total expenditures under approved plans, not including amounts by which payments exceed \$18 a month for the first child and \$12 a month for each additional child in the same home. In all these types of assistance, States are free to make larger grants to individuals from their own funds if they so desire.

As a result of all these considerations, the variations in practice in different parts of the country reflect the differences inherent in a system based to so considerable a degree on the desires and resources of the several States. In some States, the levels of payments are regrettably low. In other States, particularly in old-age assistance programs, the average grant may be rising at a rate adverse to the whole financial structure of the State. It seems possible that in some of these States there has been little consideration of the public responsibility for providing at least a minimum subsistence level for all groups who are in need. Instead, a level of assistance grants has been established for one group at the expense of the others, and at a cost which in some instances may jeopardize other necessary activities of the State and local governments. In general, States in which the levels of assistance are low are those in which low taxable wealth is accompanied by great needs.

The annual reports now submitted by the States indicate the range in individual payments and other facts concerning the individual recipients of public assistance.

RECIPIENTS OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

Among the 475,000 men and women accepted for old-age assistance during the periods covered by the State reports, more than four-fifths were native-born. In most States, aid may not be given to aliens, and only 2,119 aliens were reported. A little more than 11 percent of the accepted applicants were Negro, which is approximately the percentage of Negroes in the total population. Men exceeded women by more than 9 percent, despite the approximately equal proportion of men and women in this age group of the population as a whole. More than one-third of the persons accepted for old-age assistance were aged 65-69; about a third were 70-74; and the rest were older, with some 3,900 reported as 90 or more. The proportions in the various age groups in the different States and in the entire group were influenced by the fact that under some State laws no persons under 70 were eligible at this period. Starting January 1, 1940, all plans for which Federal funds are granted under the Social Security Act must make aid available to needy old people at 65 and over.

There seems reason to believe that, in general, these old people had little or no resources of their own. Among 469,000 persons for whom this information was given, a negligible number were reported as having some income from veterans' or employees' pensions, annuities, or invested money. Aside from help from relatives, the most important source of income was rent or other money income from real estate. This kind of income, however, was reported for only about 28,000 persons, or 6 percent of those accepted. Next in numbers of those who had sources of income came nearly 23,000 who were reported as receiving some wages. The amounts of these wages are not reported by the States and are doubtless small.

About four out of ten of these old people were married and living with husband or wife. In about one-half of these cases, both husband and wife were eligible for and were receiving separate grants of old-age assistance. All States but one reported some cases in which two payments of this sort were made to married couples. On the other hand, in 21 States a single payment is sometimes made as a family allowance for a husband and wife when both are eligible for aid. Regardless of these possibilities for family allowances or for double grants to an aged couple, there were more than 11,000 cases in which an old person had a husband or wife who was eligible for aid but was not receiving it.

According to the reports made when they were accepted for aid, the great majority of these old people were to live in families at the time their old-age assistance payments started. Among the 469,000 persons for whom this information was reported, 351,000 were to live with husband or wife or other relatives, and 26,000 were to live with families to whom they were not related. About 83,000 were to live alone, about 4,000 were to live in boarding houses or other proprietary institutions, and less than 1,000 were to live in private homes for the aged or similar social institutions. It seems justifiable to infer that the State plans for public assistance are helping old people to continue, through their last years, the ways of living to which they have been accustomed.

Among 469,000 aged persons whose physical condition was reported, about 3 percent of the women and 2 percent of the men were bedridden. An additional 15 percent of the women and 12 percent of the men required considerable care from others. Of the 11,000 who were bedridden, more than 2,200 were receiving no medical care at the time of their application for old-age assistance. In considering the numbers of invalids among these recipients, it should be remembered that Federal funds may not be used for payments to old people in public institutions. A few State laws permit State payments under these circumstances. From these States, reports were made of 148 persons who were to live in public institutions. In general, therefore, these recipients have been drawn only from groups of the aged who were not receiving domiciliary care in State hospitals or other public institutions.

Federal participation in old-age assistance is extended only for payments to persons in need. "Need" is determined by the States; in general, it is interpreted in State legislation as the need which remains after legally responsible relatives of an aged person have contributed to his support insofar as they are able. In principle, therefore, payments for old-age assistance are to be considered as a supplementary amount, to be added to anything which the applicant and his family can provide, to assure him a livelihood at the standard maintained for recipients of assistance within the State. The Board has recommended that each State develop a family-budget plan, to be used in all localities of the State to help determine the amounts to be granted to individuals. While allowance should be made for differences in the costs of living in different localities, there should be a common basis to ensure equal treatment throughout the State to persons equally in need.

It is not possible to say to what extent the range in payments granted within a given State during this period represents an approach

to that principle. In some States it may be questioned, from the uniformity of payments, whether available funds were not divided among accepted applicants without sufficient consideration of their relative needs. All States but 6, however, reported some cases in which grants were made of as much as \$30 a month, and 25 States reported cases in which the monthly amount was less than \$5. The widest range reported within a State was from \$5 a month to \$77. The latter amount was the highest monthly payment reported. The lowest payment was less than \$1 a month. In the whole group of States and other jurisdictions from which reports were received, a quarter of all applicants accepted during this period were to receive \$13 a month or less; a half, \$17 or less; and three-quarters, \$24 or less.

The meaning of these amounts to the recipients themselves can be determined only in relation to the place of the old-age assistance payment in the family budget. It is significant that the average for all reporting States was larger for grants for old people who were to live alone than for those who were to live in household groups with relatives. These averages were, respectively, \$20 and \$17 a month. It seems safe to infer that, in at least some States, allowance was made for the fact that the old people who lived alone would tend to need more money, on the average, than those who shared the homes of children and other relatives.

The meaning of an amount granted to an individual also is influenced by the receipt of other public aid in the same household. About 20 percent of the recipients accepted during the past fiscal year were members of aged couples, both members of which received old-age assistance. Moreover, out of the 469,000 persons for whom information was given, slightly more than 1,000 lived in households where aid was received for dependent children, and 834 in households receiving aid to the blind. About 24,000 of these aged persons were members of households which were receiving types of public aid other than public assistance under the Social Security Act. In more than half of these latter cases, the household was receiving general relief. Smaller proportions were in households where wages under the Works Program, subsistence grants from the Resettlement Administration, and other kinds of public aid were received. There were 10 States where no households, or only a very small number, were reported as receiving both old-age assistance and general relief. The important question of relationships between public assistance and other forms of public aid will be discussed in later pages.

Figures showing the relief status of the 469,000 recipients of old-age assistance before their applications were accepted suggest that this program is taking over obligations formerly incurred by other programs

of public aid. About one-fourth of the persons accepted for old-age assistance during this period had received institutional care or relief or assistance of some kind from a public or private agency during the thirty days preceding their application. Among these persons, about 99,000 had received general relief from public funds, 13,000 had worked for wages under the Works Program, and about 5,000 had received aid from voluntary relief agencies, while 5,121 had been living in public institutions. This last figure is significant when it is remembered that only 148 were to live in such institutions at the time of the first payment.

During the periods of the fiscal year for which the State reports were received, nearly 142,000 persons were dropped from old-age assistance rolls. In about one-half of these, the reason was the death of the recipient. More than 6,000 persons were admitted to public or private institutions; some 23,000 became self-supporting or found relatives able to support them; and more than 21,000 cases were closed because it was found that the aged person had not been eligible for assistance under State and Federal laws at the time the grant was made.

RECIPIENTS OF AID TO THE BLIND

During the periods of the fiscal year for which reports were made by State agencies, 9,397 persons were accepted for the aid provided for the needy blind under the Social Security Act. Possibly the most significant conclusion to be drawn from these reports is the extent to which the need of these blind persons was associated with old age. More than a third of those accepted were 65 or more, while very small numbers of persons under 21 were accepted. Men exceeded women by 41 percent. Among the 9,397 cases were those of 1,031 Negroes and of 285 others of races other than white. More than one-third of the persons accepted for aid had a living husband or wife, while more than a quarter were widows or widowers. About 70 percent were living in household groups with relatives, but more than 1,000 were living alone.

About 2,100 persons were accepted who were in the age groups 16-45, including 1,357 men and 713 women. Of these, only 110 men and 15 women were reported as gainfully employed at the time the first payment was received. Among the 9,397 persons accepted, only 298 were receiving education at that time.

About 80 percent of these blind persons lived in households in which no other form of public aid was received simultaneously. Some 784 persons lived in households which were receiving general relief; 146 in households receiving aid to dependent children; and 600 in households where old-age assistance was received. Federal funds may not be

used, under the Social Security Act, for payment of aid to the blind to individuals who themselves are receiving old-age assistance.

The range in monthly payments granted to these applicants within the whole group of reporting States was from \$1 to \$84. Monthly payments of as much as \$30 were reported by all but two States. Among the whole group of recipients for whom reports were made, half received grants of \$22 or less per month and three-quarters, \$31 or less.

About 50 percent of the 3,915 cases closed during this period were closed by reason of the death of the recipient of aid to the blind. A few were closed because vision was partially or wholly restored; others, because the individual was admitted to a public institution, became self-supporting, or received support from relatives. A substantial number were closed because the recipient had not been eligible to receive aid at the time the case was accepted. Reference already has been made to the definition of blindness which the Board has recommended to State agencies. Standards which have been evolved in this field should aid in handling the difficult question of eligibility.

FAMILIES WHO RECEIVE AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Nearly 65,500 families were accepted during this period for aid provided on behalf of dependent children. Aid was given to these families for 163,347 children, who ranged from 1 to 18 years in age, with a fairly regular distribution in all age groups. About 142,000 children were white and 19,000 Negro, and all but 592 were native-born. Nearly 21,000 families received aid for 1 dependent child; 18,000 for 2 children; and diminishing numbers, for 3 to 10.

The records for this program outline past experience in which the overwhelming factor has been the disruption of the family by death or other circumstance. Information on the composition of the family was given for 159,000 children. Of these, less than 27,000 were living with both of their own parents; 4,000 were living with their fathers only; and less than 10,000 with relatives other than parents. This last number is small in view of the wide latitude permissible under the Social Security Act in living arrangements of dependent children aided under approved State plans. By far the largest number of children, more than 117,000, were living with their mothers only. The proportion of children who were living with their mothers only, or with other designated relatives, is affected to some extent by the specific provisions in the laws of some States as to the circumstances under which aid may be given to dependent children.

Of the mothers who alone were responsible for the support of their children, 61 percent were widowed; a quarter were deserted, divorced,

or separated; and about 8 percent had husbands in hospitals or penal or correctional institutions. The reports suggest that in about 3,000 additional households the father, while living with the family, was incapacitated. Of the 4,000 children who were living with their fathers only, 2,700 had lost their mothers by death. Under the Social Security Act, Federal funds may be used in aiding children deprived of parental support by reason of the death, continued absence from home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. These reports from 29 States and the District of Columbia indicate that in more than half the cases aid has been given because of death of a parent, in about one-fourth because of continued absence from home, and in only one-fifth because of the parent's physical or mental incapacity.

In most States, payments for aid to dependent children are family allowances based upon the size and needs of the family rather than the amounts for individual children toward which Federal funds may be used under the Social Security Act. Half of the whole group of families received \$21 or less a month, and half received more than \$21, but payments to individual families were spread over a wide range. In the whole group of reporting States, monthly amounts ranged from less than \$1 to \$140. In 15 States, grants of less than \$5 a month were made to families; in all but 3 reporting States, monthly grants of \$50 or more were made.

Since the amounts approved for aid to dependent children in a number of States are family allowances in which the State assumes a larger proportion of the total payment than the share for which Federal funds are available under the Social Security Act, there is less supplementation from other relief funds than might be anticipated. Among the 65,500 families accepted for aid to dependent children during this period, 49,000 received no other type of public assistance simultaneously. General relief was received in less than 9,000 cases. Supplementary aid from general relief funds is reported in a larger proportion of cases of aid to dependent children, however, than of cases of old-age assistance.

The cases of 31,088 families receiving aid to dependent children were closed during this period. Nearly one-third were closed because relatives became able to support the family; about one-sixth were transferred to other types of relief; and about one-tenth were closed because the only child reached the maximum age for aid under the State law. All States reported some cases closed because the family had not been eligible for the original payment; these cases totaled 2,765 for 30 jurisdictions reporting. In a few cases, the only dependent child was admitted to an institution; and in a few, the case was closed because of the death of the only child.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND OTHER PUBLIC AID

It is evident that the three types of public assistance are working to a considerable extent not only as means of providing aid to separate groups but also as complementary provisions for different types of need within a single household. This fact sustains recommendations of the Board to the States for integration of the assistance programs in a single agency at both the State and local levels. In each type of assistance, the methods by which the applicant's need is established are essentially the same; each type requires certain specialized services, such as those of medical workers and specialists in family budgeting, which can be provided more economically in an integrated program. Contacts between a central State agency and the localities are maintained more effectively and economically by a field staff familiar with all phases of the public-assistance program. These same ends are promoted by integrated local administration. Marked progress has been obtained in the integration of both State and local services, and it is believed that experience during the past year will promote it still further.

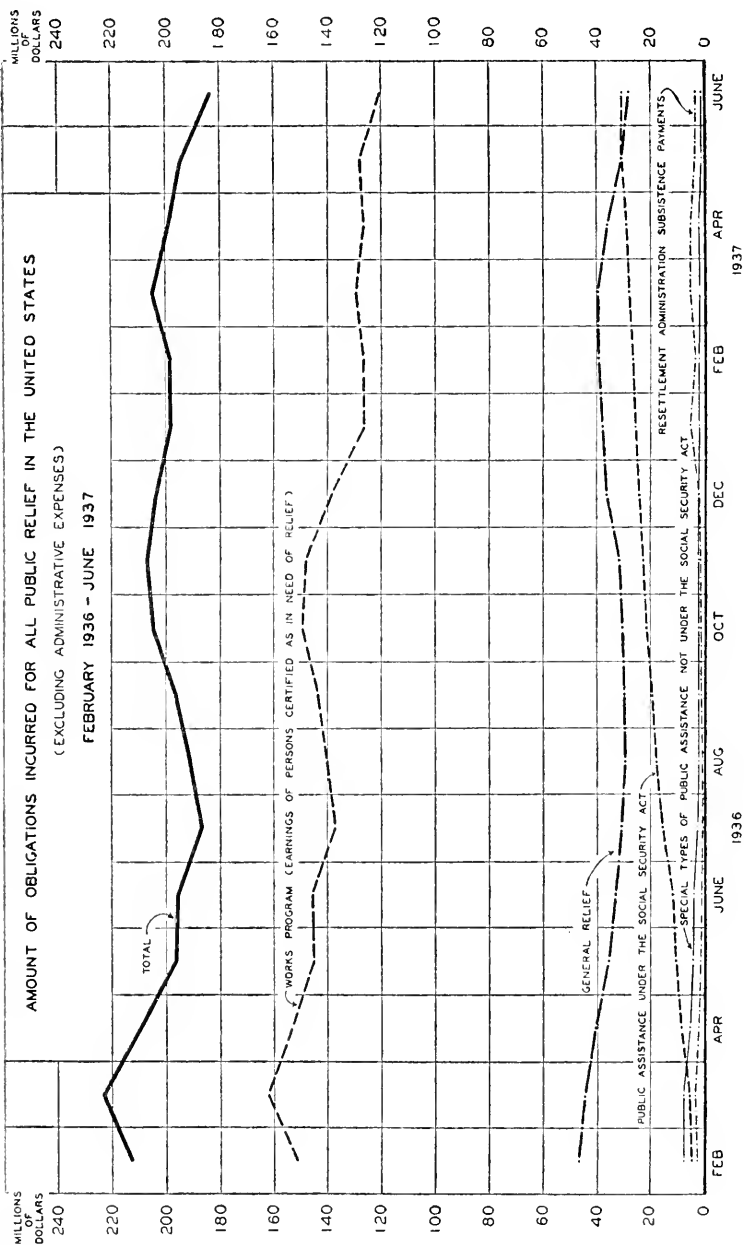
Similar considerations are important in the relationship of the public-assistance programs to the State and local provisions for general relief. Since the withdrawal of the Federal Government from the field of direct relief, facilities have been inadequate in many States for aid to persons who are not able to obtain employment on the Federal Works Program and are not eligible for one of the three types of public assistance under the Social Security Act. The inadequacy of the provisions in most States for aid available to individuals who do not fall within any of these groups raises numerous problems.

The interrelationships between a general relief program and a program for special forms of public assistance are strikingly illustrated in the field of old-age assistance. The States have encountered numerous cases of aged couples, one member of which is above the minimum age for old-age assistance under the State law, while the other is a few years too young to be eligible. The amount of old-age assistance which can be granted to the eligible person usually is not sufficient to meet the needs of both. Unless some type of supplementary assistance from general relief funds is made available, the aged couple is compelled to live on an old-age assistance grant computed on the basis of the needs of only one person. Similar situations have occurred in connection with aid to dependent children and aid to the blind.

When States have asked advice concerning this problem, the Board has pointed out the importance of an adequate general relief program to supplement the programs for special groups. In States in which there was no program for general relief, the staff of the Board has advised the agencies responsible for the three types of public assistance that it may be desirable, when possible, to make allowance for the full amount of certain items of household expenditures, such as rent, fuel, and lighting, in the grant of the person eligible for public assistance. Even when such allowance is made, the absence of adequate provision for general relief has frequently resulted in great hardship, especially in States where there is a fixed maximum limit upon the amount of individual assistance grants.

In States in which the only program for general relief is that of the traditional local poor law, difficulties have sometimes arisen because the relief officer, desiring to conserve local funds, regarded all households in which one of the three types of public assistance was provided as ineligible for local aid, without consideration of other persons in the household whose needs were not being met. In many States, recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to dependent children are prohibited by State law from receiving other types of public aid. The whole problem of the relationship between general relief and the various public-assistance programs illustrates the need for integration of administrative organization and of policy on both the State and local levels of all the public-assistance and relief activities of the State. In States in which the same State agency and the same local agencies are responsible for both public assistance and general relief, many of these difficulties have been worked out in a satisfactory manner.

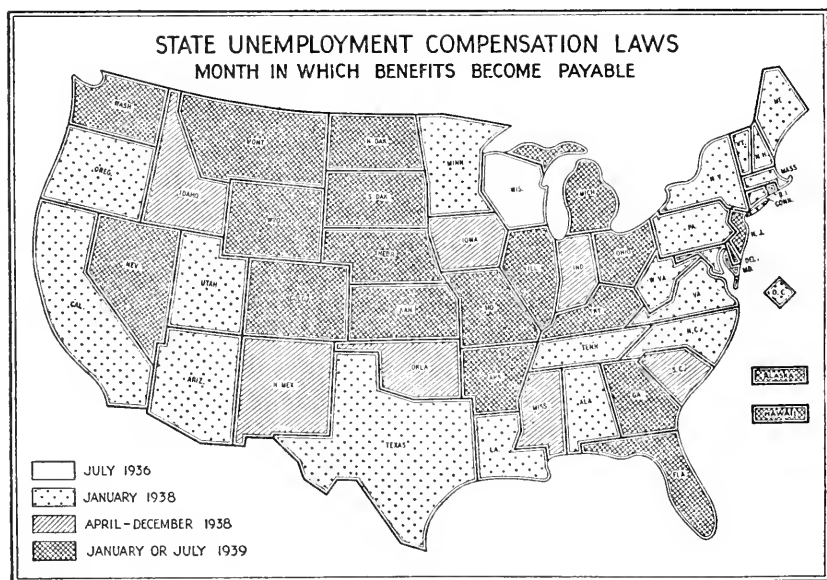
Because of these important interrelationships of public-assistance and relief programs, the Board has undertaken responsibility for collecting and compiling reports on general public relief and on public and private relief in selected urban and rural areas. These responsibilities were assumed after consultation with the Central Statistical Board and other Federal agencies, and at the request of these agencies. Through these activities and the courtesy of other Federal departments in permitting inclusion of their data, it has become possible for the Board to conduct the first regular reporting of all public aid provided in the United States in the form of payments to needy individuals. An accompanying chart illustrates the course of these relief and assistance programs through the seventeen months ended June 30, 1937. The amounts of obligations incurred for assistance under these programs are given in appendix table C-4.



It will be seen from the chart that toward the end of the period total obligations from Federal, State, and local funds for public assistance under the Social Security Act had become greater than those for the general relief provided by States and localities. Though the expense for payments of public assistance under the Social Security Act was rising as State systems got under way and as an increasing number of States entered the program, the level of total public relief to needy individuals from all public funds, including the Works Program, was lower in the later months of the fiscal year 1936-37 than in the same periods of the preceding year. To some extent, there has been a shift from the Works Program and general relief rolls of persons who are entitled to aid under the types of public assistance provided under the Social Security Act. It seems clear, however, from the experience of State agencies working in the public-assistance field, that adequate provision still is lacking for a considerable number of persons whose capacity for self-support has been limited or destroyed by factors such as those recognized in the public-assistance program, yet who, for technical or other reasons, are not able to claim aid of these types. As the social security program develops, important considerations will arise also as to the relation of the public-assistance program to the programs of Federal old-age insurance and unemployment compensation.

The foundation of a sound public-welfare system is being established on what is rapidly becoming a substantially Nation-wide basis. The Federal Government and the States, however, still confront a responsibility to devise means to ensure adequate aid under these provisions to persons equally in need in all parts of the country and to make provision for other groups whose need is not considered or met by existing programs of public aid.

Unemployment Compensation



THE hazard of unemployment is one of the most serious confronting wage earners in an industrial society. Even in good times a large number of employable persons are without jobs. The results of unemployment are devastating to the workers affected and, in times of depression, to the economic system as a whole. Savings are exhausted, health is undermined, living standards decline, buying power is decreased—in short, insecurity, even for those who remain employed, inevitably results. Unemployment compensation is a method of alleviating a part of the distress caused by unemployment. It provides for a fund, built up systematically by contributions of employers and sometimes also of employees. From this fund a definite income is guaranteed, for a specified period after he becomes unemployed, to the insured worker who has lost his job through no fault of his own. Wage losses due to unemployment are shared by this fund and by the

unemployed wage earners, since an individual is not eligible for benefits until he has been without work for a given waiting period and receives as weekly benefits only a percentage of his usual wages. The system distributes the loss due to relatively brief periods of unemployment—the most common type of unemployment in ordinary times.

The Social Security Act establishes a Federal-State system of unemployment compensation which leaves it to the States to initiate legislation and permits them wide latitude with regard to the type of law for which they may obtain Federal cooperation. Title IX of the act levies a pay-roll tax on certain employers throughout the United States. Against this tax, employers in States with unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board are allowed to credit, as an offset, their contributions to State unemployment funds, up to a maximum of 90 percent of the Federal tax. Under title III of the act, provision is made whereby the cost of administering State unemployment compensation laws may be paid by the Federal Government after these laws have been approved by the Social Security Board. The effect of these two provisions has been to stimulate State unemployment compensation legislation to a marked degree.

At the opening of the fiscal year 1936-37, 10 States¹ and the District of Columbia had unemployment compensation laws which had been approved by the Social Security Board under title IX of the act. At its close, all 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii had enacted laws, and all but 2, recently enacted, had been approved.² This rapid progress in the adoption of legislation is all the more striking when it is recalled that only one State law had been passed prior to 1935.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The participation of the Social Security Board in the unemployment compensation program has its foundation in titles III and IX of the Social Security Act. In order to make sure that State legislation fulfills the broad purposes of the act, title IX sets up certain general standards which must be met if employers within the State are to be allowed the credit offset against the Federal tax. Upon the Social Security Board is placed the responsibility for deciding whether or not the several State laws meet these requirements, and for certifying that fact to the Treasury Department. During the fiscal

¹ Alabama, California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Laws passed in 1935 in Utah and Washington were subsequently replaced by other legislation in this field. See appendix table D-1.

² During July 1937 these 2 were approved.

year, the Board examined and gave formal approval to 38 laws and, in addition, passed upon numerous amendments to laws which were already approved.

Under title III, broad standards are specified as to the nature and administration of State unemployment compensation legislation. When the Board finds that these conditions have been met, it certifies grants to States to cover their necessary costs of administration, in amounts depending on the population of the State, the estimated coverage of the law, and such other factors as the Board finds relevant. Grants totaling \$9,074,788.30 were certified by the Board for the administration of unemployment compensation laws in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Alaska during the fiscal year.

From the responsibilities laid upon the Board by these two titles of the act and from the requests of the States for advice and assistance in the formulation and establishment of their own programs have grown the various services provided by the Board to the States in the field of unemployment compensation. The Board has not been content to take a narrow view of its duties. It has responded to the many requests of the States for advice in drafting legislation and in setting up administrative organizations. Draft bills outlining different types of laws and procedures which are consonant with the Social Security Act have been prepared by the staff of the Board and revised several times to incorporate the results of further analysis of the intricate technical problems involved in such legislation. Since these draft bills are intended to reflect well-informed opinion among the public, employers, and employees, as well as Federal and State personnel, the advice of these groups has been sought and freely drawn upon.

The Board also has made its staff available, on request, to assist States in working out the details of their legislation and administrative procedures, in setting up personnel standards and training programs, in drafting regulations, in preparation of budgets, and the like. These and other activities relating to unemployment compensation are delegated to the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, which collaborates in certain of them with the Office of the General Counsel; the Bureaus of Accounts and Audits, Business Management, and Research and Statistics, and the Informational Service.

It became evident early in the development of the Federal-State unemployment compensation program that an exchange of current experience and information among the States was essential. The staff of the Board has assembled information on State laws and operations and has made this information available to the States through regular reports and correspondence. It has also assumed responsibility for the collection, analysis, and codification of Treasury decisions and

rulings, State interpretative decisions and regulations, opinions of attorneys general, benefits-claims decisions, and other relevant material.

ESTABLISHING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

After the enactment of a State unemployment compensation law, there remains the infinitely more complicated process of setting up an administrative system and procedures which will make its provisions a reality. The legislative framework of unemployment compensation determines broad matters of policy and establishes the general patterns to which the administrative arrangements must conform. While the patterns set by the 51 unemployment compensation laws exhibit a considerable degree of uniformity in some respects, they differ widely in other important provisions. The major provisions of the several State laws are summarized in table D-2 of the appendix.

COVERAGE

Since no type of unemployment compensation law can attempt to offer protection to the entire working population, the groups to be included and excluded must be definitely specified. Wide variations exist in the provisions of State laws relating to coverage, particularly as to the size of firms included. A majority of the States have a provision similar to that of the Social Security Act on this point, covering employers of eight or more. Nearly half, however, have extended coverage to include smaller concerns. Under the State laws (as amended up to August 31, 1937) in 1938, 10 States are to cover employers of 1 or more; 9, employers of 4 or more; 2, employers of 3 or more; while 1 State includes employers of 5 or more and 1 other, employers of 7 or more. In some States, coverage has been extended also to include occupational groups excepted by title IX of the Social Security Act. The District of Columbia does not exclude agricultural labor. In the State of New York, domestic service in a private home is covered if as many as four domestic workers are employed. Another type of variation occurs in the laws of Wisconsin and Alabama, which do not cover railroad workers in interstate commerce; and there are other less important variations in occupational coverage.

The determination of coverage is a continuing process. Numerous technical problems must be solved by the administrative organization. There are certain types of employment, for example, in which the employer-employee relationship is not clear, and others in which occupational distinctions are difficult to draw. The States have recognized the need for uniformity in the handling of these problems, within the limits possible under the varying provisions of their laws and with reference to the rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue

on similar matters. Questions of coverage have been discussed at several interstate conferences, and each State has been kept informed concerning the regulations of all other States through these conferences and through the services for clearance of information provided by the Board.

Until State laws are more fully in operation and reporting systems more completely established, it is not possible to give for the entire country comparable figures for the number of workers covered by State unemployment compensation laws. Table D-3 in the appendix gives the estimated number of workers engaged in mid-June 1937 in employment covered by laws enacted by the close of that month. These estimates, therefore, indicate the volume of covered employment at a particular date and are not estimates of the total number of covered workers. They do not include all workers whose usual occupation is an employment covered by a State law or all who by the given date had acquired, or were acquiring, rights toward benefits by reason of prior covered employment. As State systems are more fully developed, State reports will become available.

FINANCING STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

A brief account of the way in which the unemployment compensation program is financed was presented in the First Annual Report of the Board. The arrangements there described have come into fuller operation as additional State laws have been passed.

There is little variation in the provisions of State unemployment compensation laws relating to contributions. In all except five of the laws, the employer's contribution is fixed at the rate of 1.8 percent of pay rolls for the year 1937³; and in all but three, at 2.7 percent for 1938 and thereafter. These rates allow employers the maximum 90-percent credit against the Federal tax of 2 percent of pay rolls in 1937 and 3 percent in 1938. Most of the State laws make no provision for employee contributions. Employee contributions were required for 1937 in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and for a part of 1937 in Idaho, Indiana, and New Hampshire. The rates of employee contributions range from $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent to 1.5 percent of wages, and, in addition, certain States limit the individual wage subject to employee contribution.

Under the provisions of the Social Security Act, contributions paid into State unemployment compensation funds in States with approved laws must be turned over to the unemployment trust fund in the Federal Treasury, where they are held in separate accounts to the credit of each State agency until requisitioned for payment of benefits.

³ In one of these five, New Hampshire, the tax rate was changed to 1.8 percent as of October 1, 1937.

By the end of the fiscal year, this fund contained a total of \$313,602,561.52, which represented \$311,773,678.66 in deposits from 35 States and the District of Columbia and \$2,828,882.86 in interest credited to the States, less \$1,000,000 withdrawn by Wisconsin for benefit payments.

Certain of the financial provisions of State unemployment compensation laws have been widely discussed. Among these is the fundamental question whether all contributions shall be pooled in one fund or held in separate accounts as the reserves of individual employers. Advocates of the pooled fund maintain that the most important aim of an unemployment compensation system is to afford the greatest possible protection against unemployment by distributing the risk. Advocates of the employer-reserve type of fund place greater emphasis on stabilization of employment as an objective of the system. They argue that the employer will do everything in his power to prevent unemployment if he has to pay for it. A third group believes that the best features of both types of fund can be combined in a plan which provides for a pooled fund with provisions for merit rating whereby contribution rates are adjusted according to the record of unemployment of particular plants or industries.

The Social Security Act leaves this question to the States; State laws may provide either employer-reserve funds, pooled funds, or combinations of these two types, and in addition employers may adopt systems of guaranteed employment. Wisconsin and Nebraska have established the employer-reserve type of fund, providing, however, that interest earned by the reserves and funds from terminated accounts be placed in a State pool from which, under certain conditions, benefits may be paid to supplement those from employer-reserve accounts. Indiana, Kentucky, South Dakota, and Oregon have a combination of employer-reserve accounts with pooling. Vermont employers may elect to participate in a pooled fund or to set up separate reserve accounts. A pooled fund, with adjustment of contribution rates for employers whose employment experience has met certain requirements as to stability, has been adopted in 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Alaska. In addition, the laws of several States make provision for study of measures of this type.

Another group of problems has centered around the methods of collecting contributions and setting up administrative records. These have included such questions as the frequency of collecting contributions, the wage base upon which they are to be computed, and methods of pay-roll reporting. The collection and maintenance of wage records for individual employees are particularly important, since these must serve later as the basis for benefits. Some have

felt that there was no reason to require a wage report to the unemployment compensation agency until an employee's connection with a given employer was severed. Others have felt that a running record of wages paid to employees should be maintained by the unemployment compensation agency. A third group favors a combination of these methods in which employers who can meet certain tests of stability of employment are allowed to report at severance, and others are required to file periodic reports of wages paid to each employee. The Board has issued a statement advising that the severance-report method should be permitted only when certain prerequisites are met. It is not believed that complete answers have been found for these questions. The State agencies and the Board are continuing to study these and other related problems. Methods and procedures are being steadily improved as experience accumulates.

BENEFITS UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS

The Social Security Act requires that no benefits shall be paid under an approved State law until two years after the first day with respect to which contributions become payable. Under this requirement, Wisconsin is the only State in which benefits are now being paid. During the period July 1936 through June 1937, \$965,783.94 was paid in benefits in that State. Particulars as to benefits and other data concerning this first American experience in unemployment compensation will be found in tables D-7, D-8, and D-9 in the appendix. Beginning in January 1938, benefits will become payable in 21 other States and in the District of Columbia.

In most State laws, the rate of benefit is set at 50 percent of full-time weekly wages, using as a base either the most recent normal full-time weekly wage or an average of earnings over a period of time. In the District of Columbia, benefits are set at 40 percent of the weekly wage, with additional allowance for workers' dependents up to a maximum of 65 percent of wages. With only two exceptions, State laws set a maximum of \$15 a week on benefit payments; Michigan and Wyoming set \$16 and \$18, respectively. The usual minimum is \$5 a week or three-fourths of the wage, whichever is the lesser; 14 States set a higher minimum, extending in one case to \$8 a week or three-fourths of the wage, whichever is the lesser.

In most States, the total amounts which can be paid in benefits to a worker during a 52-week period range from 12 to 20 times his weekly benefit rate, or a fraction, usually one-sixth, of his earnings over a given period on which contributions have been paid, whichever is the lesser. In a few States, the period over which benefits may be paid depends not on past earnings but on the weeks of employment credited to a worker. Many States provide also for payment of

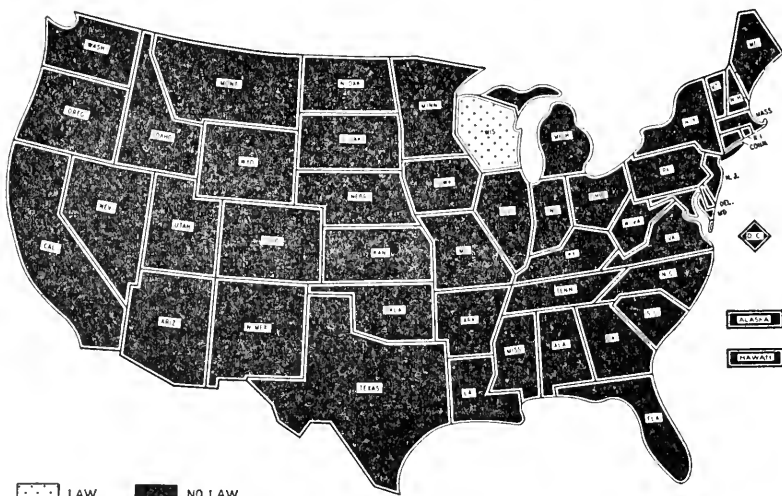
partial benefits to workers who have experienced a specified reduction in earnings and are working less than full-time hours. Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, and New Jersey make no such provision for compensation for partial unemployment; and Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania make provision for study only.

What proportion of those who become eligible for benefits will receive the maximum amount is at present hard to determine. The worker who is ordinarily steadily employed throughout the year will accumulate rights to a full number of weeks of benefits allowed under his State law. Under five laws, a worker who loses his job after a long period of steady employment may be eligible for extended benefits for an additional period. The worker with less regular employment, however, will be unlikely to qualify for the maximum number of weeks of benefits in any year, since his aggregate earnings or weeks of credited employment in previous periods will tend to be low. The problem of providing a means of subsistence for unemployed workers who have exhausted their rights to benefits or who have been unable to accumulate benefit rights, and the related problem of the integration of unemployment compensation with supplementary relief and work relief, will continue to demand the attention of the States and the Federal Government.

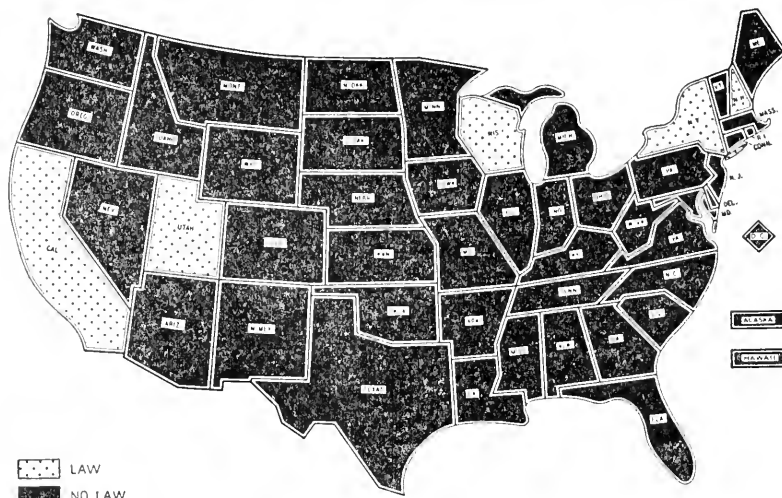
Before a worker is eligible to receive benefits, he must have satisfied certain requirements both as to past experience and present status. In eight States, the worker must have been credited with a specified number of weeks of employment ranging from 4 to 20 weeks within a period of 52. In the remaining States, the worker must have been credited with a specified amount of earnings ranging from 12 to 24 times the weekly benefit amount, or a specified flat sum.

There is little uniformity in the length of the waiting period which must elapse between the date when the unemployed worker first registers, or otherwise gives notice of unemployment, and the date with respect to which benefits are first payable. Where provision is made for payment of partial benefits, various types of arrangements are made in regard to the waiting period. Ordinarily, 2 weeks of waiting in the case of partial unemployment are equal to 1 week of waiting in the case of total unemployment, and weeks accumulated for either may be credited for the other. Massachusetts requires a waiting period of 3 successive weeks in 52; New York, 3 weeks, but not more than 5 weeks, in 52; Florida, Kentucky, and Vermont, 3 weeks in 26. Seven States require 3 weeks in the 13 weeks preceding payment of benefits, and 30 States require 2 weeks in the 13 weeks preceding, with various provisions as to the maximum number of weeks of waiting within 52.

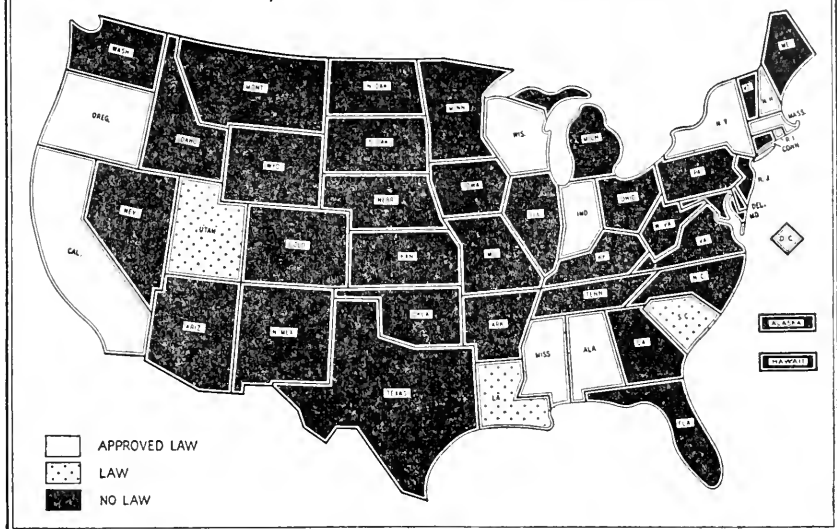
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS JUNE 30, 1934



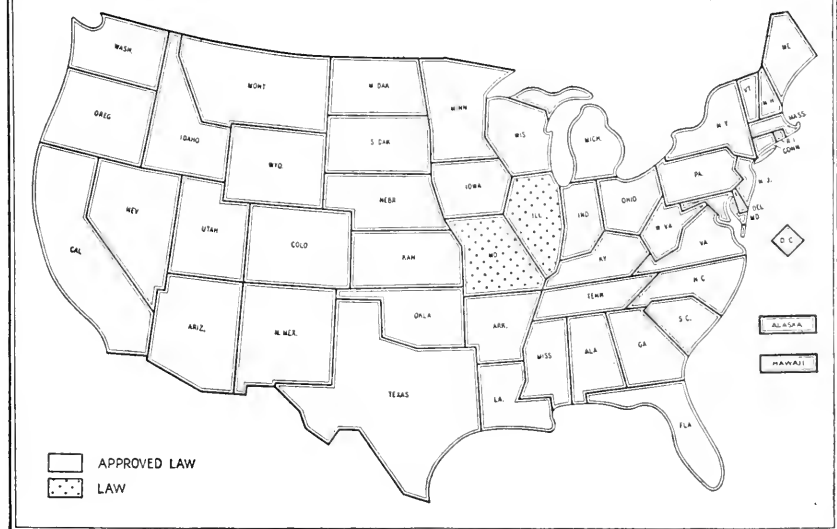
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS JUNE 30, 1935



STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS JUNE 30, 1936



STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS JUNE 30, 1937



A worker otherwise eligible to receive benefits may be penalized or disqualified in certain circumstances. All States except Pennsylvania provide that the waiting period shall be increased for discharge for misconduct. In Mississippi and Washington, in fact, no benefits are payable during the period of unemployment following such discharge. New York requires a 10-week waiting period instead of the usual 3 weeks; and 18 States require, in addition to the ordinary waiting period, the week of discharge and the 1 to 9 following weeks. Various disqualifications are made for workers who leave their jobs voluntarily or, when out of work, refuse suitable employment. In 37 States, benefits are not payable for weeks of unemployment due to a labor dispute in the establishment where a person is or was last employed, unless neither the individual nor any of his grade or class is participating in, financing, or directly interested in the dispute. Careful thought must be given in the administration of provisions for disqualification to ensure interpretations just to both worker and employer, especially in instances where employers' contribution rates are related directly to experience in individual plants.

BENEFIT-PAYMENT PROCEDURES

Procedures for payment of benefits are closely linked with the statutory and administrative provisions described above. With the approach of January 1938, when benefits become payable in 21 States and the District of Columbia, the problem of planning these procedures has been of vital importance. The Board has endeavored to assist the States in finding solutions to this problem by making its staff available on request and by conducting studies of different methods and procedures. Consideration has been given to benefit-payment procedures in Wisconsin and in European countries, with a view to making use of such experience in formulating procedures adapted to the requirements of the Social Security Act and to conditions in the various States.

Among the more important decisions to be made are those relating to the degree of centralization of administration. Should determination of a worker's eligibility to benefits and of the benefit amount be made in the central office or in local offices? Should the central office review all claims to benefit or only contested cases? Should checks be mailed or delivered to the workers at the local employment offices where they make their claims for benefits and register for employment? During the first three months of the study of procedures, attention was centered on the development of a broad outline for paying benefits for total unemployment under the most usual conditions. Although considerable progress has been made in

these studies, many problems in the drafting of benefit procedures remain to be solved, including those raised by multi-State employment, mass lay-offs, payments in isolated areas, and appeals procedures.

ADMINISTERING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

It is important that the administration of this new program should be coordinated with that of other labor legislation. This objective has been realized in the States in a variety of ways. In 24 States, unemployment compensation is administered by an agency in a State department administering other labor legislation, usually the department of labor, and in 3 other cases by an independent commission which has as one member the head of the department of labor. In one case the program is administered by a division of the department of the treasury, and in another by a division of a department of social security. In 22 States, the unemployment compensation agency is independent of other administrative agencies.

Cooperation in the most essential activities is provided for in every case by the close coordination of the unemployment compensation program and the State employment service. One of the requirements for the approval of State laws under title IX is that "all benefits shall be paid through public employment offices or such other agencies as the Board may approve." This task will greatly increase the work of the State employment offices. In addition to their present duties, they become responsible for the registration of unemployed workers who claim benefits; for ascertaining that the applicant is continuously available for employment; and for an increased volume of placement activities. It follows that the employment offices must be expanded and that the employment service and the unemployment compensation agencies must coordinate their activities. This objective is being achieved on both a State and a Federal basis.

In all but two jurisdictions the administration of unemployment compensation and the operation of the public employment service are in the hands of the same agency. An agreement, signed on March 30, 1937, by the Secretary of Labor and the Chairman of the Social Security Board, provides for joint action in assisting the States in the administration of their employment services as an integral part of the State unemployment compensation system and for a coordinating committee to integrate the Federal programs. The Board has adopted a policy which requires the States, as a condition for the certification of grants for unemployment compensation administration, to make provision for the employment service in an amount equal to the total amount available to the State upon acceptance of

the Wagner-Peyser Act and upon matching by the State of its maximum annual apportionment under that act. To supplement these amounts, the Board will make grants of additional sums required by the employment service as a result of the added duties placed upon it by the unemployment compensation program established under the Social Security Act.

PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT

The problem of recruiting staffs for the administration of unemployment compensation has been difficult, since the field is new and there are few sources of trained or experienced personnel. Many States are without civil-service laws. The Board has urged the establishment of merit systems for selecting the personnel of State agencies, and 19 States have included in their laws the provision that the agency shall establish minimum standards and hold, or provide for holding, examinations. In several of these a comprehensive merit system is taking shape.

In this field, as in the planning of legislation, the Board has worked in close cooperation with the States. It has been found that the Board is unable to make intelligent determination of the proper administrative grants to States until it knows the nature of the work, the duties, and the responsibilities of the proposed personnel. States which had no such provision were requested to establish a classification plan for the organization. A manual outlining a plan of personnel procedure was prepared for use in the States.

JOINT ACTION ON INTERSTATE PROBLEMS

Under a program of State legislation on a national scale, many questions are bound to arise from differences in provisions of the various State laws. There has been definite recognition by the States and the Board of the need for uniformity in handling certain problems and for a medium for interchange of experience. From this recognition there developed, early in 1936, the practice by State administrators of meeting in conference for the purpose of discussing common problems. Out of these meetings there has developed a formal organization known as the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Administrators.

National meetings were held in New Hampshire in July 1936; in Wisconsin in October 1936; and in Washington, D. C., in March 1937. Several supplementary regional meetings also were held. The programs included study and discussion on the subjects of interstate coverage and reciprocal compacts; liability; contribution and benefit-payment procedures; selection and promotion of personnel on a merit

basis; public-relations policies; unification of compensation and placement in the State agency; basic statistical data in unemployment compensation administration; and accounting and recordkeeping procedures. The meetings were attended by the executive and technical staffs of the State agencies and by members of the staff of the Board. The conference has six standing committees, composed of members from each region, to consider, respectively, organization; employment service; legal affairs; personnel standards; research and statistics; and accounts, records, and reports. Similar committees have been set up in each region.

Among important problems considered by the conference is that of interstate and multi-State workers. Soon after the States began to collect contributions, difficulties arose as to the coverage of employees who work in more than one State for the same employer. The Legal Affairs Committee of the Interstate Conference, in cooperation with the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and the Office of the General Counsel, prepared a definition of employment which has been adopted by most States and which has practically eliminated the duplication of coverage of such workers.

A similar problem has arisen in connection with railroad workers who are transferred temporarily from one division of the road to another. The railroads sought a rule under which workers who are transferred to a division in another State would still remain covered by the State of their divisional headquarters. There was formulated what is called the "freezing" rule, which was discussed at the Interstate Conference in Washington in March and which is to come before the conference in October 1937.

Plans for the payment of benefits to workers who have accumulated rights to benefits in more than one State have been worked out tentatively by a committee of the Interstate Conference and the Board. It is hoped that an interstate compact embodying these provisions may be adopted in time to go into effect when benefit payments begin in a large number of States in January 1938.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The events of the past fiscal year which have been outlined in preceding pages mark the opening of a new chapter in the social history of this country. Through a great diversity of means, a Nation-wide start has been made to cope with the complex question of wage loss due to unemployment. Throughout various of the State laws there also runs the purpose of combining that aim, to a greater or lesser degree, with the objective of stabilizing employment. This latter purpose at least implies that unemployment may be influenced or controlled

by individual employers. Analogies have been drawn between workmen's compensation, under which wage earners are compensated for industrial injuries or disease, and unemployment compensation, to the effect that the latter may prove as useful as workmen's compensation has proved in helping to prevent the losses for which workers are compensated. This dual aim has little precedent in the history of social insurance in other countries and may be regarded as a distinctively American development. The diversity of provisions which is possible under this Federal-State system permits a range of experience from which, with time, it should be possible to judge the relative values of the differing plans.

A Federal-State system, in turn, gives rise to problems to which allusion has been made in earlier pages. Industrial and other currents sweep employment back and forth across State borders. The resulting difficulties in administration are multiplied by the diversity of State laws. An indication already has been given of methods, such as interstate conferences and compacts, through which solution of certain of these problems has been found or is being sought. Concern has been expressed in some quarters as to whether, under a State-by-State system, the solvency of unemployment compensation funds is as well protected as might be the case under a single national fund. This question is being carefully studied, and it is confidently believed that safeguards can be established. Among the possibilities, for example, is that of establishing a secondary reserve to be drawn on in the event that a State fund should be depleted. Experience in unemployment compensation should serve to elucidate factors important not only to an understanding of industrial processes in this country, but also to the development of functions of government in both national and State spheres.

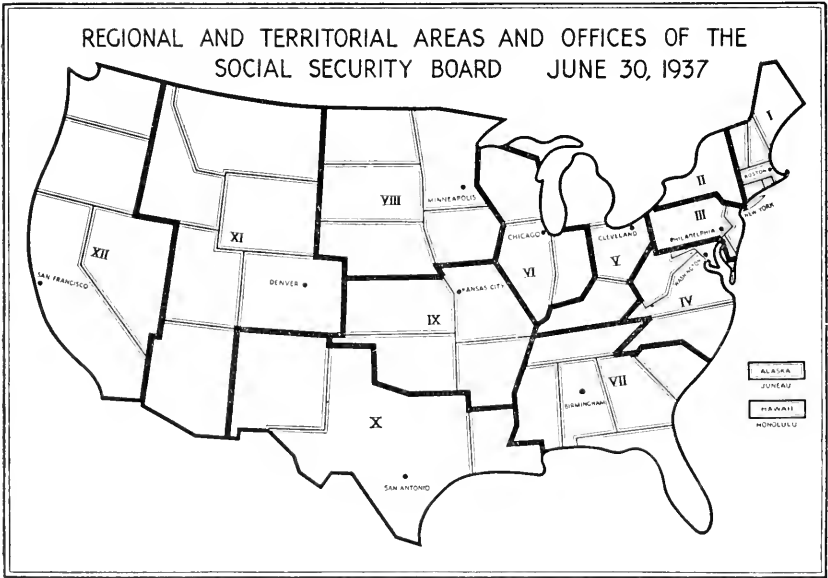
Other considerations arise from the industrial process itself. Questions of the various types of relationships which constitute employment, of seasonal labor, of part-time employment, and the like, bulk large in this field as in other aspects of labor legislation. There is also the basic relationship between unemployment compensation and the economic structure of which it now becomes a part—the relationship between business cycles and the amounts deposited by the States in the unemployment trust fund, and the relationship of provisions under this program to those required by major or prolonged periods of depression. A third basic question is involved in the relationship of the unemployment compensation program to other measures of government and to activities of labor which have a common aim in promoting the security of wage earners.

Even tentative answers to most of this wide range of fundamental

questions must await further experience. The Board is studying both the development of the program and its relationship to the setting in and by which it exists. With actual payment of benefits in an increasing number of States, a growing body of concrete data will be available to inform these types of analysis and research.

During the fiscal year 1936-37, major concentration of efforts necessarily was directed to the inauguration of operations under the program, and this course must continue for some time to come. It is possible that the 38 State laws enacted in the past fiscal year represent as momentous a body of social legislation as ever has been recorded in the United States in so brief a period. To set up, within another brief period, the machinery for operation of the laws is a challenge to the States, to industry and labor, and to the Federal Government. In this, as in other aspects of the social security program, the record of the past fiscal year indicates that the challenge has been accepted.

Integrating the Work of the Board



THE administration of the social security program involves more than carrying out a series of specific provisions against particular hazards such as old age or unemployment. Certain lines of administration and research cut across the whole range of activities for which the Social Security Board is responsible. Among these functions, which tend to knit the various parts of the program into an integrated whole, are those ascribed to the Office of the Executive Director, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of the Actuary, the Bureau of Accounts and Audits, the Bureau of Business Management, the Bureau of Research and Statistics, and the Informational Service.

COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Integration of the work of the Board is centered in the Office of the Executive Director. The responsibilities of this Office include

the general supervision of the work of all bureaus and offices of the Social Security Board and the direction of the twelve regional and two Territorial offices; the assembly, review, and preparation of materials for the consideration of the Board; the preparation of a financial program for the Board and the control of financial operations; and the conduct of administrative relationships with the States and with agencies of the Federal Government. The Executive Director is responsible for the uniform application to the operations of the several bureaus and offices of policies which have been formulated by the Board. Through this Office the Board exercises control over, and coordinates and integrates, the activities of the administrative organization as a whole. While responsibility for these functions is centered in the Board through the Office of the Executive Director, performance is delegated in most cases to one or more of the service bureaus of the Board or to the regional offices.

The regional offices have been established with a view to decentralizing the Board's activities and its relationships with State and Territorial agencies. These offices provide requisite services to cooperating State agencies, coordinate activities of the Board in their respective areas, furnish information to individuals affected by the Social Security Act, and supervise the field offices, which carry on local administration of Federal old-age insurance. Each regional office is in charge of a regional director, who is the official representative of the Board within the region and is responsible to the Executive Director for the administrative efficiency of all Board activities in the area. Regional offices serve as headquarters for the regional staff of attorneys, accountants, statisticians, and specialists in public assistance, unemployment compensation, and old-age insurance, who act as consultants to States at their request or administer specific activities of the Board in the area. The field offices of the Board, under the general administrative supervision of the regional directors, are responsible to the Director of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance and to the Board for the proper conduct of all matters pertaining to title II of the Social Security Act in their designated service areas.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

The task of applying the fiscal policies of the Board, and of coordinating its financial operations with the regulations and policies of the Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office, is performed by the Bureau of Accounts and Audits. Through this Bureau, the Board maintains accounting and auditing control over its own financial operations and over payments made in States under programs for which Federal funds have been

granted for unemployment compensation administration, old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children. In these latter fields, as in all its relations with the States, the Board requires only such financial restrictions, and exercises only such accounting control, as will ensure reasonable compliance with the fundamental objectives and provisions of the several titles of the Social Security Act. The application of even the minimum requirements entails a large volume of work. For example, during the fiscal year it involved the review of fiscal provisions in 130 State plans and amendments under the public-assistance program alone, and the verification of approximately 20,000,000 payments to more than 1,800,000 beneficiaries under approved State plans.

In addition to detailed auditing of public-assistance and unemployment compensation expenditures, the Bureau of Accounts and Audits maintains a constructive accounting service to ensure the adoption under State plans of proper operating accounting systems and procedures. This involves analyzing and reporting on State laws from a financial standpoint; advising State agencies, at their request, in respect to the development or improvement of accounting systems; devising reporting systems to ensure the flow of desired financial information, and coordinating such systems with the administrative operations of the State agencies; preparing manuals and instructions for the use of State agencies; and making periodic reports on the status of accounting facilities in State agencies.

PERSONNEL AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Administrative and coordinating functions of the Board which have to do with personnel, office space, property and supplies, correspondence, travel arrangements, and the like, are performed by the Bureau of Business Management. The selection and recruitment of an adequate staff to meet the expanding needs of the Board has constituted a problem of considerable magnitude during a period in which total personnel increased from less than 750 to 5,748. The latter figure, reached at the end of the fiscal year, included a large number of temporary employees engaged in the establishment of Federal old-age insurance.

The Social Security Board is the first Federal agency of its size to be organized with all employees appointed under the classified civil service or approved by the Civil Service Commission as experts or attorneys. Under the act, experts and attorneys need not be recruited from civil-service registers; upon the request of the Board, the Civil Service Commission consented to pass on the positions designated as expert and on the qualifications of individuals selected

to fill these positions and those of attorneys. This provision of the act served a useful purpose in the initial stages of the Board's organization by permitting the rapid recruitment of specialists of high caliber in fields in which no existing civil-service registers were available. That the need for such a provision has diminished as the Board became more fully organized is indicated by the fact that appointments under the provision constituted less than 2½ percent of all appointments made during the fiscal year.

The need for this provision has diminished also as a result of the establishment of new civil-service registers. At the request of the Board, the Civil Service Commission held examinations during the year for various grades of administrative personnel, legislative reference librarian, assistant chief of mechanical section, Informational Service representatives, and technical analysts in unemployment compensation. At the request of the Board and other agencies, examinations for actuarial mathematicians and social-science analysts were also held.

The Board established a policy of investigating the employment record and character before appointment and of following up appointees during the initial months of service. The necessity for internal transfers and promotions to utilize the abilities of employees to the fullest and to develop a career service has been recognized. In the development of personnel records and statistics, effort has been made to provide a ready means of obtaining full information regarding employees' qualifications for placement purposes.

The recruitment of an adequate staff is only one phase of the problem of personnel. There remains the necessity to provide for that staff the basic and technical training essential to the efficient administration of the Board's activities. A training program is especially important in the circumstances which confronted the Board in its organization of services for which there could be few applicants with a background of specific experience. During the fiscal year, more than 3,500 members of the staff attended one or more of the training courses provided by the Board. Toward the end of the fiscal year, training activities were centralized in a training division of the Bureau of Business Management.

The provision of office space to house the activities of the Board continued to be a major problem during the fiscal year. Despite the fact that the Board was able to contract for additional space both in the regional areas and in Washington, the need for more adequate quarters is still urgent. A large part of the Board's staff is still located in offices which were leased temporarily in Baltimore, and the Washington staff is housed in widely separated buildings, many of which were not

planned for activities of the type for which they now are used. These conditions complicate the coordination of activities and the maintenance of effective working relationships among the several divisions, make communication difficult, and entail services which otherwise might be unnecessary. The Board believes it will not be possible to attain maximum efficiency of personnel and economy of operation until the present adverse conditions are rectified, preferably by an arrangement which permits coordination in one building of all activities of the headquarters staff.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Another group of functions which relate to all phases of the activities of the Board are performed by the Office of the General Counsel.

The staff of this Office prepares or reviews regulations and rulings affecting the rights of individuals to receive benefits under title II, and as an incident to that work maintains as close a contact as possible with the Treasury Department. This work includes interpretations of the law with respect to the duties and jurisdiction of the Board. The volume of this work has increased substantially as the number of claims for benefits has grown.

Another phase of the work includes review of State legislation submitted to the Board for approval under the Social Security Act. The staff assists States, at their request, in the preparation or amendment of State legislation for assistance to the aged, to dependent children, and to the blind, and for unemployment compensation. This Office also passes upon the legality of proposed grants to the States under the several titles of the act, and advises the Board with respect to the legality of administrative procedures.

The Office of the General Counsel also has cooperated in the preparation of briefs and arguments in defense of the constitutionality of the Social Security Act and has cooperated, upon request, in defense of State unemployment compensation laws. The staff has collaborated closely with the Department of Justice and with State officers; has joined in the preparation of briefs and other material for use in such litigation; and has consulted frequently with the officers conducting such cases. Since the conclusion of the principal constitutional litigation, similar cooperation has been developed with the States in the growing number of cases relating to coverage of unemployment compensation laws.

The General Counsel's Office is charged also with the drafting of proposed amendments to the Social Security Act, and with advice to the Board with respect to the legal aspects of administrative and business problems.

RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, AND PLANNING

Substantially all phases of the administration of the Social Security Act involve the necessity for analysis and research. The act provides that the Board shall have "the duty of studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance." In keeping with this responsibility and to meet the requirements of efficient administration, the Board has performed research and analytical functions of four main types.

The first type has to do with the collection and presentation of statistics on operations under the public-assistance, unemployment compensation, and old-age benefits provisions of the act. Responsibility for the Board's activities in the first two of these fields rests chiefly in the Bureau of Research and Statistics; in the third, division is made between responsibility for long-range analysis and research, which also is delegated to that Bureau, and handling of operating data arising from this federally administered system, which is the responsibility of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance.

In the field of public assistance, the year witnessed considerable progress in the development and improvement of systems of statistical collection and reporting. Data are more nearly complete, and reporting has been expedited. In the interests of economy and completeness of service, the Board has assumed, at the request of the Central Statistical Board and other Federal agencies, responsibility for the collection and compilation of three series of relief data: statistics of general relief administered by States and local authorities throughout the United States, and statistics of public and private relief from 116 selected urban areas and from 385 selected rural counties. Through the courtesy of other Federal agencies in permitting access to their data, it has become possible to compile and issue monthly reports on all public relief in the United States.

In addition to the regular monthly and quarterly reporting of statistics of public assistance, the Board receives annual reports from State agencies giving particulars concerning recipients. The Board's first annual analysis of these reports is discussed in the section on public assistance and is summarized in Appendix C.

In the field of unemployment compensation, the Board, with the cooperation of State administrative agencies, has worked out the reporting requirements on basic data as to coverage, contributions, and financial operations under State plans. Basic needs have been studied, procedures and policies formulated, and forms and instructions drafted. In addition, the Board has continued its estimates

of the volume of employment covered by approved State unemployment compensation laws, and other basic estimates essential to State administration of this program.

In the field of old-age insurance, likewise, provision is made for statistical analysis and reporting. An analysis division has been established in the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance to handle the large volume of statistical data arising from the operation of the old-age insurance plan. The division will also undertake special studies of problems and techniques of administration, and will examine current technical developments and various aspects of old-age insurance and other retirement plans.

The second main type of research activity is that dealing with administrative problems which develop in connection with the operation of the act. Under this heading, substantial progress has been recorded in the field of unemployment compensation. Continuous study has been given to the manifold problems involved in the payment of benefits under State unemployment compensation laws. The details of procedure in the payment of benefits; the difficulties presented by the payment of benefits to workers who move across State lines; the special problems involved in payment of benefits in cases of partial unemployment; the establishment of effective working relationships between State employment offices and agencies administering unemployment compensation—these are a few among the many questions in this field which have been studied. In addition to study of special problems in this field, the Board has performed a number of technical services, such as the construction of an industrial classification code to permit the classification of employers by industry, and has rendered technical assistance to State unemployment compensation agencies in applying industrial classification.

Similarly, in the fields of public assistance and old-age insurance, analytical services have been maintained and numerous studies have been undertaken with the objective of furthering efficient administration. These have included studies of administration of public assistance made in particular States at their request; construction of estimates of population and of the proportion eligible for public assistance; making of special tabulations of public-assistance data for particular areas; measurement of the ability of particular States to finance adequate programs of public assistance; preparation and revision of forms and procedures for use in the administration of Federal old-age insurance; and other problems of like importance.

The third main type of research carried on within the Board consists of actuarial analysis and related activities. The Office of the Actuary has been established as a separate unit, in which is lodged

the major share of responsibility for activities of this type. These activities include the formulation of standards for cost analysis of old-age insurance, and for valuation of liabilities thereunder; the development of actuarial studies of proposals for amendments to the old-age insurance provisions of the act, including extension of coverage and changes in benefit formulae, dates of payment, age of retirement, and the like; the review, for actuarial considerations, of economic analyses of the problem of old-age dependency and of estimates of costs of State unemployment compensation plans; the review of proposed statistical tabulations to be made by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance to coordinate the development of necessary actuarial data with other statistical requirements; and the conduct of actuarial studies of proposals for other forms of security, such as invalidity and survivors' insurance and temporary disability compensation. The Actuary also advises the Board on general actuarial matters and on the relation of governmental social insurance systems and activities to those developed by private insurance companies, including such aspects as comparative apparent costs, techniques, and administrative organization.

The fourth main type of research activity has included study of basic factors affecting economic security; examination and analysis of long-term problems (as distinguished from problems of immediate administrative significance) involved in social security legislation and administration; and study of aspects of social security relevant to possible amendment of the Social Security Act. These have included examination of experience under other governmental contributory old-age retirement plans, in this country and abroad; study of the investment of social security contributions, the reserve, and possible effects on government debt and other investments; consideration of proposals for the institution of dependents' allowances, survivors' benefits, and disability compensation; and study of relationships between the level of benefits under old-age insurance and those of other benefits and assistance under the act.

Other studies in this category have been concerned with the larger problems of insecurity within our industrial system. One such study, carried out in cooperation with the National Research Project, involved an analysis of the employment histories revealed in the personnel records of a large New England textile concern which closed its doors during the depression. Other studies of a general social or economic nature include an analysis of the problems presented by groups not now included under the unemployment compensation and old-age insurance provisions of the act, from the point of view both of the relative need or lack of need for security by these

groups and of the administrative difficulties involved in extending present provisions to them; studies of labor mobility in relation to administration of unemployment compensation and old-age insurance; and study of economic and financial resources and closely related conditions affecting the need and capacity of the several States to finance social security measures.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Social Security Act directly concerns the vast majority of our people; it therefore demands the widest possible public understanding. On the one hand, the individual—whether a wage earner, an employer, or a needy person seeking assistance—has a vital interest in knowing how one or another of the act's provisions may affect him personally. On the other hand, Federal and State administration can operate effectively only if these millions of interested individuals are equipped with the pertinent information. Much unnecessary effort on the part of the public and much unnecessary expense on the part of Government agencies may be obviated by thorough advance clarification of coverage, requirements, and procedures under the various programs.

By far the largest single phase of this problem for the Social Security Board was involved in the initial assignment of social security account numbers to the millions of workers in employments covered under the old-age insurance provisions. Every medium of public information—newspapers, radio, motion pictures, posters, exhibits, contacts with organizations, and answers to individual inquiries—has been utilized to bring the essential facts to the country's workers and their employers. The Board also has endeavored to present through print and other media the general aim of the social security program and the purposes and methods of the social security legislation, since it is believed that general understanding of these aims and methods will promote administrative progress by the Federal Government and the States. On request, the Board has made available to the States staff members to serve as consultants in public information and the techniques of its presentation.

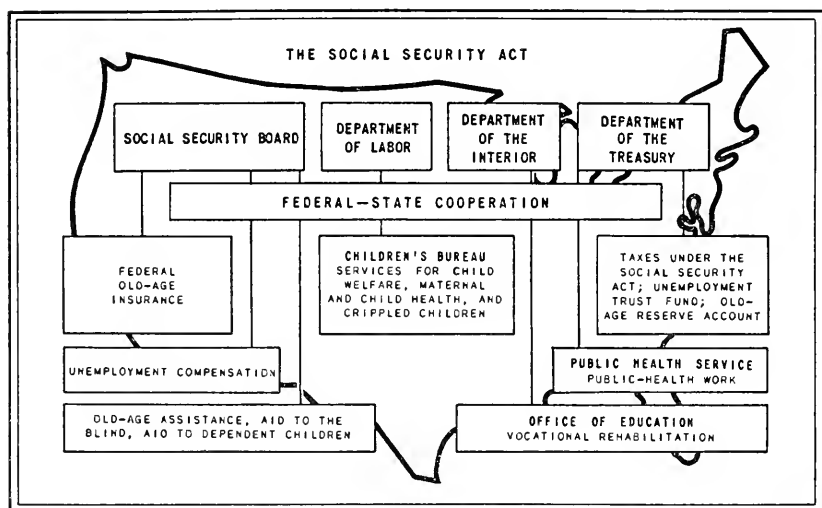
Information on the social security program has been presented to the public in various ways. Motion picture "trailers," produced and distributed by the Social Security Board, offer one example of this type of service. Within the first three months after their release, these brief sketches had been exhibited in three-fourths of all the picture theaters in the country before audiences which, according to estimates based upon the attendance reported by theater managers, totaled some 50 million. The radio has been similarly utilized. The broadcasting companies have been generous in donating free time to

social security activities. Officials of the Board have taken part in more than 1,100 broadcasts, including formal addresses, round-table discussions, question and answer periods, and various special programs. Several thousand brief "spot" announcements, based on information emanating from the Board, have also been broadcast by the radio companies.

Services maintained by the Board for public information are based on the recognition that informed and intelligent interest on the part of the general public and constructive cooperation on the part of all participants in the programs are essential to the successful operation of the Social Security Act.

The distribution of public information is centralized, within the Board, in the Informational Service. This Service has been drawn upon heavily not only by the Board and other agencies of the Federal Government, but by the Congress, the press, organizations of many types, and the general public. During the fiscal year 1936-37, the activities of the Informational Service included maintenance of a reference library, preparation of publications, and coordination of activities involving relations with the public. Special services have been maintained to meet the needs of employers, workers, and other interested groups. The extent of public interest in the Social Security Act is indicated by the increasing volume of inquiries and requests from outside sources; in seven months—from December 1, 1936, through June 30, 1937—the Informational Service received more than 128,000 such communications, as compared to 114,000 in the preceding eleven months.

Welfare and Health Services



THE programs administered by the Social Security Board have one characteristic in common: each of them involves a plan for the promotion of security in which, under certain provisions, arrangements are made for direct payment of funds to individuals. Another group of programs authorized by the Social Security Act provides for Federal cooperation with the States in the establishment and maintenance of services which also are fundamental to individual and social security. These are the programs involving services for maternal and child health and welfare, and for crippled children, administered by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; the program of vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled, administered by the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior; and the public-health program, administered by the United States Public Health Service of the Treasury Department. The many important functions performed by the Treasury Department under titles II, III, VIII, and IX of the act in respect to tax collections, decisions as to taxability of wages and pay rolls, and administration of the unemployment

trust fund and the old-age reserve account have been mentioned, and, through the courtesy of that Department, financial data concerning these operations are summarized in the appendixes. Elsewhere in the text also are reported relationships of the Board with Federal agencies which while not charged with specific responsibilities under the legislation, have played an important part in the establishment of the program or have become an integral link in its administration, notably the Post Office Department, the Bureau of the Census, and the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

At the request of the Board, the Children's Bureau, the Public Health Service, and the Office of Education have supplied the following statements of their activities during the fiscal year 1936-37 under the Social Security Act, in order to complete, in outline, an account of the comprehensive scope of the program.

MATERNAL AND CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is responsible for the administration of title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, relating to maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services.

Amounts appropriated for grants to States and for Federal administration under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, were as follows:

Maternal and child-health services.....	\$2, 820, 000
Services for crippled children.....	2, 150, 000
Child-welfare services.....	1, 200, 000
Federal administration.....	299, 000

Although the appropriations for grants to States were less than those authorized in the act, the appropriation act provided that allotments and payments to the States by the Secretary of Labor could be made on the basis of the full amounts authorized. In addition to the 1937 appropriations, balances remaining from the 1936 appropriations were available for payment and expenditure, with the exception of one part (fund B) of the appropriation for maternal and child health.

For the year ended June 30, 1937, the following plans were submitted by the State and Territorial agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau:

Maternal and child-health services.....	51
Services for crippled children.....	45
Child-welfare services.....	45

Payments made to the States for the year ended June 30, 1937, from the 1937 appropriation and unpaid balances from the 1936 appropriation totaled \$5,970,447.99, distributed as follows:

Maternal and child-health services-----	\$2, 989, 014. 72
Fund A (matched by State or local funds)--	\$2, 191, 001. 70
Fund B (matching not required)-----	798, 013. 02
Services for crippled children (matched by State or local funds)--	2, 011, 606. 04
Child-welfare services-----	969, 827. 23

Marked progress was made during the year in most of the States in the operation of all three programs. State organization was strengthened; local services were extended; local demonstrations were developed; and progress was made in formulating and applying standards and in putting into operation the methods outlined in the State plans.

MATERNAL AND CHILD-HEALTH SERVICES

Title V, part 1, of the Social Security Act authorizes an annual appropriation of \$3,800,000 for grants to the States to enable each State to extend and improve services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress.

By July 1, 1937, all but four of the States had full-time physicians as directors of divisions of maternal and child health in their State departments of health. Other specialists employed in the State programs include pediatricians, obstetricians, public-health nurses trained in maternal and child-health work, dentists, nutritionists, and health-education workers. Federal aid for public-health nursing is available under title VI of the Social Security Act, which is administered by the United States Public Health Service, as well as under title V, and the efforts of both Federal agencies have been directed toward a unified program of public-health nursing, with adequate emphasis on maternal and child-health activities, which usually constitute a major portion of the work of field nurses.

Maternal and child-health activities, conducted for the most part through local staffs with the aid of supervisory and consultant service from the State, include public-health nursing services in homes, clinics, and conferences; medical examinations and consultations for mothers and children; immunization of children; preventive and educational dental services; supervision of midwives; nutrition services; and mental-hygiene services. Provision for the development of demonstration services in needy areas and among groups in special need has been made by all the States.

Most of the States have provided for staff-training programs, stipends for nurses and physicians to enable them to obtain special-

ized maternal and child-health and public-health training, and, in some States, training centers in local areas. Brief courses of lectures and demonstrations in obstetrics and pediatrics for physicians in active practice in rural areas and in the smaller cities have been arranged in cooperation with State and local medical societies.

SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Title V, part 2, of the Social Security Act authorizes an annual appropriation of \$2,850,000 for grants to the States to enable each State to extend and improve services for crippled children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from economic distress.

At the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, the State program for services for crippled children was administered in 19 States by the State health agency; in 13, by the State welfare agency; in 7, by a State crippled children's commission; in 4, by the State department of education; in 1, by the State university hospital; and in 1, by an interdepartmental committee representing 3 State departments.

In the operation of State programs, great effort is made to find all crippled children in the State, especially those in rural and needy areas. The total number of diagnostic clinics held, and the number of such clinics held in areas not previously served, have increased. Such clinics are often used for reexamination of crippled children and for such treatments as adjustment of braces. Children are sent for surgical and medical care to hospitals as close to their homes as possible, always considering first the adequacy of service rendered. Facilities for aftercare are being extended through the development and use of community resources for providing care in institutions for convalescents, in foster homes, and in the child's own home.

To ensure adequate service, the State agencies have set up standards for the qualifications and selection of personnel, for hospital facilities and equipment, and for convalescent care. The orthopedic surgeon, the pediatrician, the public-health nurse with orthopedic training, the medical social worker, and the physical therapist are the specialists whose services are needed in the conduct of the program. Local health, welfare, and school agencies, and individuals assist in locating crippled children, in conducting diagnostic clinics, and in arranging for aftercare services.

CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES

Title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act authorizes an annual appropriation of \$1,500,000 for grants to the States to enable the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, welfare services for

the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

Child-welfare services are developed wherever possible as an integral part of State and local public-welfare administration and are related closely to the child-welfare functions long vested in State and local agencies, to the administration of relief, and to the newer program of aid to dependent children administered by the Social Security Board. State services are executive, supervisory, or consultative in character. In most States, limitation of funds has made it necessary to develop local services on a demonstration basis, in the hope that community support and more adequate community organization for child-welfare work will be stimulated, and that the services demonstrated will be extended throughout the State. Federal funds are being used almost entirely for salaries of State and local workers. Financial contribution to the program from State and local sources takes various forms, including payment of salaries in part or in full, payment for travel and office expense, and provision for maintenance in boarding homes or elsewhere of children who come within the program and who are in need of financial assistance.

The child-welfare worker is called upon to advise the juvenile court with regard to serious problems of child behavior and family relationships; to deal with grave problems arising from neglect and social inadequacy on the part of parents; to make investigations and provide supervision for children for whom foster care in family homes or institutions is necessary; and to help to stimulate and coordinate the development of community services for family welfare, public health, medical care, problems of school attendance and school adjustment, and recreational activities. Most of the State plans in operation during the year made provision for training workers through adequate programs of in-service training, through special training centers where students may work under supervision, and through educational leave permitting attendance of qualified workers at accredited schools of social work.

PUBLIC-HEALTH SERVICES

Under title VI of the Social Security Act, the United States Public Health Service has the responsibility of administering funds provided to stimulate additional public-health activities throughout the United States and its Territories. The purposes for which these funds are authorized are (1) to assist the States, counties, health districts, and other subdivisions of the States in establishing, maintaining, or enlarging to a point of adequacy their public-health services, and (2) to

investigate problems of disease and sanitation that are of national importance. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, \$3,333,000 was made available to the Public Health Service for these purposes; \$8,000,000 for 1936-37, and \$8,000,000 for 1937-38. In addition, grants of \$375,000, \$1,320,000, and \$1,600,000, were allotted the Service for scientific research and administration for the respective years.

How well this Federal aid fulfills its intended function of stimulating States to an active realization of their public-health needs is shown by two figures. Of 3,069 counties in the United States, 946 now have full-time health services—an increase of over 50 percent since January 1, 1935. Furthermore, the State and local annual appropriations for public-health work are now \$7,500,000 higher than they were on January 1, 1935. As the Public Health Service allocates only \$8,000,000 annually for this work and as only 69.3 percent of this figure is required to be matched by the States, this almost equal matching of funds is gratifyingly high.

To obviate the possibility that Federal aid might discourage the initiative of individual States in appropriating sufficient funds of their own, regulations for the distribution of the \$8,000,000 Federal grant have been promulgated by the Surgeon General, as prescribed in the act. The act also specifies that in making allotments to the States, account shall be taken of population, special health problems, and financial needs in different States.

For the fiscal year 1937-38, 30.7 percent of the total amount is available to States on the basis of population—i. e., this percentage is allotted according to the ratio of the State's population to the United States as a whole; 38.6 percent is allocated for special health problems (including the training of personnel); and 30.7 percent is distributed according to actual financial needs. The regulations require that the amounts granted under the first two classifications be matched dollar for dollar by the State, with the exception of the funds set aside for personnel training, and further stipulate that 50 percent of this matching fund be newly appropriated, regardless of what amount it may have available. It is felt that this removes the possibility of the State's becoming lethargic in the matter of attending to its own problem, and relying on the Federal Government.

The purposes for which the States are using this Social Security Act money are varied, but in 1936-37 the largest proportion (41.06 percent) was budgeted for maintaining and extending local health services. The sum of \$1,184,175 has been set aside from the special health problems fund for the training of personnel in 1937-38, of

which \$180,500 was earmarked for special facilities. (As a result of the expenditure of similar funds in 1936-37, 1,595 public-health workers, 1,173 of whom were nurses, completed their course of training in public-health work.) It is expected that, as more trained personnel are made available through the judicious use of the money budgeted for that purpose, there will be a substantial increase in the number of counties and districts with full-time health services.

The States budgeted 7.83 percent for venereal disease control, 3.26 percent for industrial hygiene (accident and occupational disease prevention and control), and 2.41 percent for the control of tuberculosis. With the 4.06 percent budgeted for a generalized disease control program, the percentage of the total funds allocated for these purposes totals 17.56 percent. Local problems, indigenous to certain sections of the country, such as malaria, rodent plague, trachoma, goiter, and hookworm, are provided for in individual brackets. Public-health nursing and sanitary engineering absorb 5.32 percent of the allocated funds. Health education and child hygiene account for 1.24 percent.

An integral part of any State or local public-health program is the maintenance of adequate laboratory facilities or the establishment of such facilities where none exist. As the laboratory is the focal point of all research and investigative work done in connection with analyses of blood, body excreta, samples of water, etc., it must be so set up and staffed that its findings are accurate and that it is fully capable of handling varying volumes of work. Largely because of the stimulus offered by the extensive campaign against venereal diseases and the consequent attention directed at laboratory problems, 34 States budgeted \$328,155.59, or 3.74 percent of their total allotments for this purpose. While laboratory facilities throughout the States are still far short of what is considered to be adequate strength, both in number and in standardization of methods, the budgeting of this amount indicates the awakening realization of the importance of this unit in public-health work.

The entire success of the plan to set up, maintain, or enlarge public-health facilities and programs in individual States depends on the intelligent budgeting of funds so that needs are satisfied in the correct proportions. Accordingly, the regulations of the Surgeon General stipulate that a State must submit a detailed and comprehensive statement of the existing State health organization, program, and budget, and contemplated plans of extension and improvement in the administrative functions of both the State and local (county, district, city) health services. Supervision of the expenditure of allotted funds in

strict accordance with these budgets is maintained by regional consultants of the Public Health Service.

Any balance remaining at the end of a quarterly period may be rebudgeted for the continuation of the intended project or, with the approval of the Surgeon General, utilized for new projects.

The importance of this provision was made graphically manifest by the emergencies resulting from the floods which inundated the Middle West in January and February of 1937. As an aftermath of the catastrophe, public-health needs pyramided to enormous proportions. Sewer systems had been wrecked, water was polluted, sanitary facilities were either completely obliterated or rendered useless. Thousands of people made either temporarily or permanently homeless were in emergent need of public-health preventive measures; typhoid inoculations had to be administered by the thousand; pneumonia and intestinal infection had to be prevented; children had to be guarded against the possibility of mass illness arising in epidemic form. There was an immediate need for public-health nurses, sanitary engineers and inspectors, and laboratory technicians.

The States in the afflicted area, many of which had unexpended balances from their social security allotments, asked for and received permission to use such funds to lift the weight of new public-health work expense unexpectedly thrust upon them. Delays were avoided, clean-up and preventive work could go forward immediately, and it is possible that the extraordinarily low incidence of sickness, contamination, and loss of life following the flood was in a measure made possible by this procedure. Although no such intent is implicit in title VI of the Social Security Act, it is apparent that from time to time these funds will undoubtedly help to prevent calamitous results in the public health due to major catastrophes.

Two important ends are gained by the rigid supervision and control of allocated funds according to the regulations mentioned above. First, this method tends to regulate the activities of individual States with a greater degree of uniformity, which is of material advantage with respect to cooperative work done between two or more States. Obviously, as some States have highly specialized problems, an uncompromising uniformity would be disadvantageous, but the skeletal outlines of the structure permit easy adjustments for indigenous projects. The second advantage lies in the fact that, through the medium of this framework, it is possible to stimulate State and community groups toward a definite and active interest in progressive public-health methods. That this added interest is already a factor is attested to by the previously cited \$7,500,000 increase in State and local appropriations for public-health work.

Going into its second year of administration of an \$8,000,000 allotment, the Public Health Service is confident that with the strengthening of the entire procedure from experience gained during the past year, plus the added momentum which public-health work has been given by the increased local consciousness of the problem, the coming year will show an even greater degree of progress and a distinct widening of the present scope.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The national program of vocational rehabilitation was initiated under an act of Congress approved June 2, 1920, on a more or less temporary basis since it was necessary to obtain periodic renewal of its provisions. The Social Security Act placed the program on a permanent basis and provided funds for its expansion and further development.

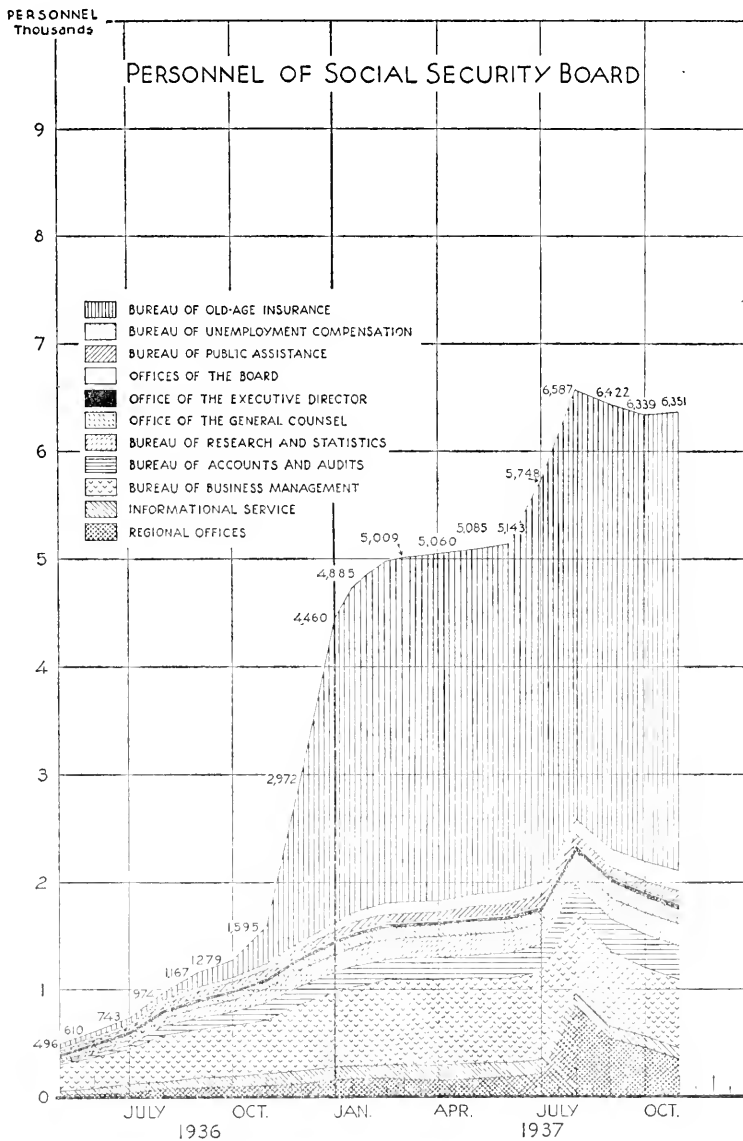
The Federal act, administered by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, provides for grants to the States for the rehabilitation of persons who are handicapped vocationally through disease, accident, or congenital causes. Under the terms of the act there must be expended in each State, under the supervision and control of the State board for vocational education, at least as much State as Federal money for the program of vocational rehabilitation.

To be eligible for service, the disabled person must be of employable age; must have actual or potential physical capacity to work regularly; must be of sound mind and able to get along with others; be willing to work and to cooperate in his rehabilitation. Obviously, the disability must constitute a vocational handicap. Service to the disabled individual includes vocational counsel and advisement in the selection of a suitable occupation; assistance in obtaining physical restoration service to remove or alleviate the physical disability; vocational training for a specific job or occupation; and placement in employment upon completion of preparation for the job or occupation selected. The service, therefore, contributes to the relief of unemployment by placing on a self-supporting basis a considerable number of persons who would otherwise remain permanently unemployed, and in many instances have to be carried on relief rolls.

At the end of the fiscal year 1936-37, 46 States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, had accepted the provisions of the Federal act and had their programs in operation. The State of Delaware had not accepted the act; and Kansas, which had accepted it, had made no appropriation for putting it into effect.

At that time, the States had on their rolls some 60,000 persons, of whom 43,000 were receiving rehabilitation services. During the year approximately 11,000 cases were closed as rehabilitated. In addition to those rehabilitated, several thousands ineligible for rehabilitation service under the Federal act were assisted in securing employment through other agencies, particularly the State employment services, with which the State rehabilitation departments have close working relationships.

It is conservatively estimated that each year 800,000 persons incur permanent physical disabilities of varying degrees, and that 200,000 of these persons are unable either to return to their former occupations or to enter employment without at least one or more of the types of aid provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. A minimum of from \$300 to \$500 per year is required to support an unemployed disabled person from private or public sources, while the vocational rehabilitation of such a person costs, on the average, slightly less than \$300. The social and economic importance of rehabilitating the handicapped made it logical that this service should be included in the provisions of the Social Security Act.



Supplementary Data: July 1–October 31, 1937

TO make as nearly current as possible the record of a program still in a stage of rapid development, data now available on major aspects of the work of the Social Security Board from July 1 through October 31, 1937, are summarized in the following paragraphs.

ADMINISTERING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1938, includes the sum of \$215,600,000 for the fiscal year 1937–38 for those phases of the social security program administered cooperatively by the Social Security Board and the States. Of this amount, the sum of \$132,000,000 is for grants to the States for old-age assistance; \$54,600,000 for grants to the States for aid to dependent children; \$10,000,000 for grants for aid to the blind; and \$19,000,000 for grants to the States for unemployment compensation administration. In addition to these amounts, this act authorizes the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the previous fiscal year for administration of State unemployment compensation laws. H. J. Res. 386 had made available, in June 1937, the sum of \$18,000,000 originally included in the 1937–38 appropriation for grants to the States for old-age assistance.

For salaries and administrative expenses of the Social Security Board during the fiscal year 1937–38, the sum of \$9,500,000 was appropriated, together with the unexpended balance of the previous appropriation for the same purpose. During the four months ended October 31, the administrative expenses incurred by the Board have amounted to \$7,436,674.92, of which \$3,699,038.75 was for salaries, \$734,938.49 for travel, and \$3,002,697.68 for general expenses. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act included a provision to the effect that all experts and attorneys receiving compensation of \$5,000 or more per year be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The 52 members of the staff affected by this provision were nominated by the President, and these appointments were subsequently confirmed.

On October 31, 1937, the personnel of the Board numbered 6,351 as compared with 5,748 on June 30. During this period, 785 employees entered the service of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, of whom 631

were employed in the field, reflecting progress made in the establishment of field offices.

As of October 31, 1937, cumulative tax collections deposited in the Treasury amounted to \$395,760,307.72 under title VIII and to \$72,273,052.97 under title IX of the Social Security Act. On August 24, 1937, Congress passed a bill providing for refunds of 90 percent of the taxes collected under title IX of the act in States whose unemployment compensation laws were approved subsequent to December 31, 1936. The measure is designed to permit the refund of taxes in the case of States which did not have approved unemployment compensation laws in time to secure for employers in those States the tax-offset credits provided for in the act. The amounts so refunded will be transferred to the State accounts in the unemployment trust fund. Thirteen States and two Territories are affected:

Arkansas	Kansas	North Dakota
Delaware	Missouri	Washington
Florida	Montana	Wyoming
Georgia	Nebraska	Alaska
Illinois	Nevada	Hawaii

OLD-AGE INSURANCE

At the end of October 1937, a total of 313 field offices had been established for the local administration of old-age insurance. Of these, 138 were opened after June 30, 1937, and were located as follows:

Albert Lea, Minn.	Casper, Wyo.	Frankfort, Ky.
Alexandria, La.	Chicago, Ill. (5 offices)	Gadsden, Ala.
Allentown, Pa.	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Gary, Ind.
Amarillo, Tex.	Clinton, Okla.	Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Anniston, Ala.	Columbia, Tenn.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Ardmore, Okla.	Columbus, Ga.	Greenville, S. C.
Athens, Ga.	Columbus, Miss.	Greenwood, Miss.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Hamilton, Ohio
Augusta, Ga.	Covington, Ky.	Hannibal, Mo.
Augusta, Maine	Danville, Ill.	Harrisburg, Ill.
Baton Rouge, La.	Davenport, Iowa	Havre, Mont.
Bayonne, N. J.	Dayton, Ohio	Huntington, W. Va.
Berlin, N. H.	Decatur, Ala.	Jackson, Mich.
Billings, Mont.	Dothan, Ala.	Jackson, Tenn.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Dyersburg, Tenn.	Jefferson City, Mo.
Bristol, Va.	Elmira, N. Y.	Jersey City, N. J.
Brockton, Mass.	Fitchburg, Mass.	Johnstown, Pa.
Brownsville, Tex.	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Joliet, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Flint, Mich.	Jonesboro, Ark.
Canton, Ohio	Florence, S. C.	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Fort Worth, Tex.	Kansas City, Kans.

Kokomo, Ind.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Angelo, Tex.
La Crosse, Wis.	Oil City, Pa.	San Bernardino, Calif.
Lafayette, Ind.	Olympia, Wash.	Santa Barbara, Calif.
Lancaster, Pa.	Orlando, Fla.	Sioux City, Iowa
Lansing, Mich.	Owensboro, Ky.	Springfield, Ohio
Lawrence, Mass.	Paducah, Ky.	Tallahassee, Fla.
Lexington, Ky.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Traverse City, Mich.
Long Beach, Calif.	Pasadena, Calif.	Tucson, Ariz.
Lynchburg, Va.	Passaic, N. J.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Martinsburg, W. Va.	Pensacola, Fla.	Uniontown, Pa.
Miami, Fla.	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Waukegan, Ill.
Montpelier, Vt.	Pocatello, Idaho	Wausau, Wis.
Mount Vernon, Ill.	Pontiac, Mich.	Waycross, Ga.
Muncie, Ind.	Portsmouth, Ohio	Wichita Falls, Tex.
Muskogee, Okla.	Quincy, Ill.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Newburgh, N. Y.	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Williamsport, Pa.
New Castle, Pa.	Richmond, Ind.	Willimantic, Conn.
New London, Conn.	Rockford, Ill.	Wilmington, N. C.
New York, N. Y. (2 offices)	Rock Hill, S. C.	Yakima, Wash.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Rock Island, Ill.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.	Rutland, Vt.	York, Pa.
North Platte, Nebr.	Saginaw, Mich.	Youngstown, Ohio
Ogden, Utah	St. Louis, Mo.	Zanesville, Ohio
	Salem, Oreg.	

The totals of employer applications for identification numbers (SS-4's) and employee applications for social security account numbers (SS-5's) received by the Board have continued to grow since the end of the fiscal year. The cumulative totals of applications received by the end of each of the last four months for these two types of old-age insurance numbers, together with the totals of applications for account numbers under the Railroad Retirement Act, which are also handled by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, are as follows:

1937	SS-4's (employer identification numbers)	SS-5's (employee account numbers)	CER-1's (railroad retirement)
July 31.....	2,829,707	31,868,873	1,421,903
August 31.....	2,876,074	33,460,377	1,421,905
September 30.....	2,935,182	34,515,020	1,421,905
October 31.....	2,972,114	35,366,865	1,421,905

It was expected that the number of applications for lump-sum payments provided in the act for workers who die or reach age 65 would increase as the wage base on which these payments are computed lengthened and as individuals became better informed as to their rights. This expectation has been borne out by the facts. The number of claims received rose steadily between January 1 and July 31, so that by the end of that period a total of 14,530 had been

received. By August 31, the total had increased to 20,739; by September 30, to 27,362; and by October 31, to 35,622. Of this latter total, 18,642 were claims for death payments, of which 1,147 had been disallowed,¹ 14,231 had been certified for payment, and 3,264 were pending as of October 31. Of the 16,980 claims for lump-sum benefits at age 65, 198 had been disallowed,¹ 14,721 had been certified for payment, and 2,061 were pending. The amounts of payments of life and death claims had increased from an average of \$17.30 for claims paid in July, to an average of \$26.40 for claims paid in October.

For the fiscal year 1937-38, Congress appropriated \$500,000,000 to the old-age reserve account; during the previous fiscal year \$265,000,000 was appropriated. As of October 31, 1937, the balance in the account, representing appropriations plus accumulated interest and minus \$612,290.73 for lump-sum payments, was \$766,649,520.24.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The number of jurisdictions with one or more approved plans for public assistance had increased by October 31 from 47 to 50 by the approval of plans in Kansas, Nevada, and South Carolina.

On July 27, Federal grants-in-aid to Illinois for old-age assistance were suspended. This action was taken after extensive investigation of the State's old-age assistance administration and a hearing by the Social Security Board. The findings revealed lack of compliance on the part of the State with certain mandatory provisions of the act relating to proper financial and accounting procedures, the provision for a fair hearing for applicants whose claims for assistance were denied, statistical reporting, prompt action on applications for assistance, and other essentials of adequate administration. The State took steps to adjust the points at issue and Federal grants were resumed on August 30.

During the four-month period ended October 31, the Social Security Board approved State plans for old-age assistance in Kansas, Nevada, and South Carolina; for aid to the blind in Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, and South Carolina; and for aid to dependent children in Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and South Carolina. The total number of plans approved by October 31, 1937, for these forms of public assistance were 50, 37, and 40, respectively.

As of October 31, advances of Federal funds totaling \$81,739,040.50 had been certified to States² with approved plans for public assistance

¹ The term "disallowed" should not be construed to mean that the claim will never be paid. In many instances claims have been temporarily disallowed because the claimant has not supplied the information required for settlement under the Social Security Act. If he later decides to submit such information the case will be reopened.

² For an explanation of the procedure used in certifying grants to the States and for data on the amounts of these grants in comparison with the totals reported by the Treasury Department on the basis of checks issued, see page 109 of the appendix. For statistics on amounts granted for the period February 11, 1936, to June 30, 1937, see appendix table C-2.

for the six months ending December 31, 1937. Of this sum, \$70,318,-497.43 was certified for old-age assistance; \$1,832,573.24 for aid to the blind; and \$9,587,969.83 for aid to dependent children.

The number of recipients of old-age assistance in September 1937 was 1,469,998 as compared with 861,452 in September 1936; for aid to the blind, 39,028 as compared with 27,479; and for aid to dependent children, 481,734 children in 193,991 families as compared with 238,708 children in 91,693 families. Estimates for October place the number of recipients of old-age assistance at 1,491,000; aid to the blind, at 39,900; and aid to dependent children, at 493,100 children in 198,200 families.

Total obligations from Federal, State, and local funds for payments to recipients under approved public-assistance plans were considerably greater in September 1937 than in the same month the year before. For all three types of public assistance, the total for payments to recipients for September 1937 was \$34,840,-913 as compared with \$19,376,281 for September 1936; for old-age assistance the September 1937 total was \$27,887,654, as compared with \$16,078,288 for September 1936; for aid to the blind, \$1,009,823 as compared with \$682,129; and for aid to dependent children, \$5,943,436 as compared with \$2,615,864. The median State payment to recipients of old-age assistance was \$17.15 in September 1937, as compared with \$16.75 in the same month of the previous year; to recipients of aid to the blind, \$19.02 as compared with \$19.17; and for aid to dependent children, \$29.31 per family as compared with \$29.19.

Total obligations for payments to recipients of all types of public relief in the United States were lower in September 1937 than in the same period of the preceding year. This total, which includes payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, under the Social Security Act and under other State provisions; obligations incurred for general relief extended to cases; earnings of persons employed under the works programs of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal agencies; and subsistence payments under the Farm Security Administration,³ declined from \$196,477,000 in September 1936 to \$159,729,000 in September 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The unemployment compensation laws of Missouri and Illinois were approved on July 13 and 16, respectively, thus completing the total of 51 approved laws.

³ Until September 1, 1937, known as the Resettlement Administration.

As of October 31, advances to the States for the administration of approved unemployment compensation laws for the period July 1-December 31, 1937, totaled \$11,791,566.81. This sum included \$3,715,837.38 for the expansion of State employment services in:

Alabama	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Arizona	Minnesota	Tennessee
California	New Hampshire	Texas
Connecticut	New York	Vermont
Louisiana	North Carolina	Virginia
Maine	Oregon	West Virginia
Maryland	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin

These States include all but two of those which are to begin unemployment compensation benefit payments in January 1938 and are now engaged in expanding their employment services so that they may meet the increased responsibilities placed upon them at that time.

As of October 31, 1937, the balance in the unemployment trust fund was \$509,521,714.85, representing deposits by 43 States and the District of Columbia plus accrued interest of \$5,233,377.56 and minus withdrawals of \$1,750,000 for benefit payments by Wisconsin.

NOTE.—Announcement was made on November 23, 1937, by the Michigan State Unemployment Compensation Commission that benefits for total unemployment will be payable in that State starting in July 1938. This information modifies the classification of Michigan in the map on page 52.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

1. General policy formulation and determination of organization and procedure.
2. Promulgation of rules and regulations concerning retirement, public assistance, unemployment and old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.
3. Approving State public assistance plans and unemployment compensation laws which confer benefits on persons entitled to them.
4. Certification of gross income to State.
5. Certification of old-age insurance credits.
6. Determination of taxpayer's eligibility to credits in contributions with respect to employment.
7. Studying methods of providing social security.

1. Supervision and direction of the Bureau and Office of the Board.
2. Supervision and direction of the Board's Regional and Territorial Offices.
3. Coordination of Federal-State relations.

1. Consultant and adviser to the Board
2. Analysis of proposals affecting civil security program.
3. Long-range historical studies.

BUREAU OF

[illegible][illegible]

Adopting States with the same or similar State legislation relating to the subject of the bill, and also to dependent children and adoption. The State agrees to cooperate with the Federal Government in the development of public welfare and child labor laws and in the administration of the Federal child labor law. The State agrees to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of the Federal child labor law. The State agrees to cooperate with the Federal Government in the administration of the Federal child labor law.

[illegible][illegible]

- a. Purchasing, storing and maintaining inventories of files and equipment, including plane service, and maintaining spare equipment.
- b. Receiving and retaining incoming and forwarding outgoing mail and other correspondence.
- c. Filing and indexing, including mechanical tabulation.
- d. Furnishing certified statements.
- e. Maintaining certified files and cards.
- f. Preparing travel documents and vouchers.
- g. Drafting personal work.
- h. Conducting personal interviews and using the tabulating machine for work.
- i. Providing the inspection and analysis service essential to the Bureau of the investigative department, the selection of the interviewing agent, the interview, extended interview.

1. The purpose of this program is to provide information about unemployment insurance to the residents of the province of Social Security. The program is administered by the Bureau and the public's rights, benefits, and responsibilities under the provisions of the Social Security Act.
2. Maintaining close contact with the public, to provide information and assistance to the public, to ensure that the public is aware of the services available to them, and to ensure that the public is aware of the services available to them.
3. Prepare and maintain a list of the names of the public who are interested in the services available to them, and to ensure that the public is aware of the services available to them.
4. Answering inquiries from the public, to ensure that the public is aware of the services available to them, and to ensure that the public is aware of the services available to them.

Regional Director

General Council
Research and Statistics
Accounts and Audits

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Appendix A

ADMINISTERING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

REGIONAL AND TERRITORIAL OFFICES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD AS OF JUNE 30, 1937

Region	Region
I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Regional director: John Pearson, Social Security Board, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.	VII. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina. Regional director: Bowman Foster Ashe, Social Security Board, 1829 First Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
II. New York. Regional director: Anna M. Rosenberg, Social Security Board, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.	VIII. Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska. Regional director: Fred M. Wilcox, Social Security Board, United States Federal Office Building, Third and Washington Avenues, Minneapolis, Minn.
III. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Regional director: W. L. Dill, Social Security Board, Widener Building, Juniper and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	IX. Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma. Regional director: Ed McDonald, Social Security Board, Dierks Building, 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
IV. Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, District of Columbia. Regional director: G. R. Parker, Social Security Board, Bond Building, New York Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.	X. Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico. Regional director: Oscar M. Powell, Social Security Board, Maverick Building, North Presa and East Houston Streets, San Antonio, Tex.
V. Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan. Regional director: Benedict Crowell, Social Security Board, Union Trust Building, 925 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.	XI. Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming. Regional director: Heber R. Harper, Social Security Board, Patterson Building, 1706 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
VI. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Regional director: Henry L. McCarthy, Social Security Board, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	XII. California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada. Regional director: Richard M. Neustadt, Social Security Board, Humboldt Bank Building, 785 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Alaska. Territorial director: Hugh J. Wade, Social Security Board, Juneau, Alaska.	Hawaii. Social Security Board, Federal Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

TABLE A-1.—*Personnel of the Social Security Board, classified by bureau and office and by departmental or field service, as of June 30, 1937*

Bureau and office	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	5,743	3,313	2,430
Office of the Board.....	19	19	—
Office of the Executive Director.....	28	28	—
Regional offices.....	209	—	209
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.....	131	120	11
Bureau of Old-Age Insurance.....	13,723	1,845	1,878
Bureau of Public Assistance.....	98	83	15
Office of the General Counsel.....	119	95	24
Bureau of Research and Statistics.....	202	174	28
Bureau of Accounts and Audits.....	252	108	144
Bureau of Business Management.....	1,832	725	1,107
Informational Service.....	135	116	19

¹ Includes 2,256 employees in temporary office in Baltimore.

² Includes 128 employees in temporary office in Baltimore.

TABLE A-2.—*Administrative expenditures of the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37*

Total administrative expenditures.....	\$17,438,864.25	
Bureaus and offices:	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Travel</i>
Office of the Board.....	\$71,038.61	\$7,387.66
Office of the Executive Director.....	51,223.15	1,993.31
Office of the Coordinator.....	31,808.34	—
Field Organization Committee.....	5,474.84	—
Regional offices.....	294,846.28	39,254.08
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.....	242,714.28	38,779.74
Bureau of Old-Age Insurance.....	3,095,496.79	269,069.50
Bureau of Public Assistance.....	224,810.02	56,753.13
Office of the General Counsel.....	301,481.54	20,666.24
Bureau of Research and Statistics.....	389,666.62	65,934.28
Bureau of Accounts and Audits.....	421,268.51	224,180.49
Bureau of Business Management.....	914,172.12	4,984.25
Informational Service.....	306,488.16	37,253.89
	6,350,489.26	766,256.62
Total salaries and travel.....	7,116,745.88	
General expenses—all bureaus and offices:	<i>Total</i>	
Stationery and office supplies.....	\$801,163.47	
Printed forms.....	46,788.11	
Printing and binding (other than printed forms).....	630,475.65	
Furniture and equipment.....	1,828,755.40	
Reference library.....	26,611.64	
Storage and care of vehicles.....	972.76	
Rental of office space.....	421,873.01	
Operating expenses (heat, light, power, etc.).....	93,352.74	
Repairs and alterations.....	50,938.57	
Rental of equipment.....	211,096.27	
Telegraph.....	42,987.17	
Telephone.....	66,380.17	
Other communication service.....	4,408.68	
Freight and express charges.....	66,250.79	
Production of motion pictures.....	75,883.06	
Special and miscellaneous expenses.....	226,686.88	
Total general expenses.....	4,594,624.37	
Payment to Post Office Department for registration service.....	5,727,494.00	

TABLE A-3.—*A guide to financial operations authorized by the Social Security Act*

Title	Federal departments mainly concerned and financial operations authorized
I. Grants to States for old-age assistance.	Social Security Board. Grants are made from annual Federal appropriations to States with old-age assistance plans approved by the Social Security Board, to match State and local expenditures for payments to aged needy individuals up to a Federal-State total of \$30 per recipient per month, plus an additional 5 percent of the Federal matching grant for administration or assistance or both.
II. Federal old-age benefits and old-age reserve account.	Social Security Board and Treasury Department. The old-age reserve account in the Treasury of the United States is built up by annual Federal appropriations and interest on the accumulated balance. From this account, Federal old-age benefits are paid. Death payments to the estates of deceased workers and lump-sum benefits to workers at age 65, based on wages from covered employment after 1936, became payable Jan. 1, 1937. Beginning in 1942, monthly payments will be made to qualified individuals at rates based upon wages from covered employment after 1936 and before age 65.
III. Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration.	Social Security Board. Grants to States are made from annual Federal appropriations in amounts determined by the Social Security Board to be necessary for the proper administration of State unemployment compensation laws approved by the Board.
IV. Grants to States for aid to dependent children.	Social Security Board. Grants to States with plans approved by the Social Security Board for aid to dependent children are made in amounts equal to 1/3 of total expenditures under such plans exclusive of amounts of more than \$18 per month for the first child, and \$12 per month for each additional child in the same home.
V. Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: 1. Maternal and child-health services. 2. Services for crippled children 3. Child-welfare services. 4. Vocational rehabilitation.	Children's Bureau, Department of Labor. Grants are made from annual Federal appropriations to States with approved plans for these services.
VI. Public-health work.....	Office of Education, Department of the Interior. Grants are made from annual Federal appropriations to cooperating States to extend and strengthen programs of vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled. This title does not apply to Alaska and the District of Columbia.
VII. Social Security Board.....	Bureau of Public Health Service, Treasury Department. Grants for public-health services are made to the States from annual Federal appropriations in allotments determined by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Federal funds are appropriated annually for investigation of disease and problems of sanitation.
VIII. Taxes with respect to employment.	Social Security Board. Federal funds are appropriated annually for the administrative expenditures of the Social Security Board. Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department. This title provides an annual income tax on employees and an excise tax on employers equal to 1 percent each of wages for employment (as these terms are defined in sec. 811 of the Social Security Act) for the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939 and at rates increased by an additional 1/2 of 1 percent each 3 years thereafter, to 3 percent each after Dec. 31, 1948.
IX. Tax on employers of 8 or more.	Treasury Department and Social Security Board. This title provides an annual excise tax on employers of 8 or more equal to 1 percent of total wages with respect to employment (as defined in sec. 907 of the Social Security Act) during the calendar year 1936, 2 percent during 1937, and 3 percent after Dec. 31, 1937, and for a credit against this tax of contributions into unemployment funds under approved State laws, not to exceed 90 percent of the tax. Moneys from unemployment funds are deposited to the accounts of State agencies in an unemployment trust fund in the Treasury, established under this title.
X. Grants to States for aid to the blind.	Social Security Board. Grants to States with plans approved by the Social Security Board are made from annual Federal appropriations to match State expenditures for aid to the blind up to a Federal-State total of \$30 a month per recipient, plus an additional 5 percent of the Federal matching grant to be used for administration or assistance or both.

TABLE A-4.—*Federal appropriations pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act and disbursements therefrom for the fiscal years 1935-36¹ and 1936-37²*

Item	Fiscal year 1935-36 (Feb. 11 to June 30, 1936)		Fiscal year 1936-37	
	Appropriations	Disbursements ³	Appropriations including transfers	Disbursements ³
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Social Security Board:				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,000,000	\$592,114.92	\$18,349,700	\$5,356,037.78
Wage records.....			12,400,000	10,579,193.52
Total, Social Security Board.....	1,000,000	592,114.92	30,749,700	15,935,231.30
Department of Commerce (Bureau of Census):				
Salaries and expenses.....	150,000	62,454.64		85,739.84
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau):				
Salaries and expenses.....	150,000	84,611.37	299,000	305,770.45
Total, administrative expenses.....	1,300,000	739,180.93	31,048,700	16,326,741.59
GRANTS TO STATES				
Social Security Board:				
Old-age assistance.....	24,660,000	24,653,593.90	126,525,000	124,584,988.10
Unemployment compensation administration.....	2,250,000	937,567.54	29,000,000	9,159,321.91
Aid to dependent children.....	5,000,000	2,481,909.72	14,800,000	14,788,756.77
Aid to the blind.....	2,000,000	1,288,298.15	4,675,000	4,559,794.29
Total, Social Security Board.....	33,910,000	29,361,369.31	175,000,000	153,092,861.07
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau):				
Maternal and child-health services.....	1,580,000	1,239,234.01	2,820,000	3,001,785.07
Services for crippled children.....	1,187,000	698,172.65	2,150,000	1,991,339.32
Child-welfare services.....	625,000	224,704.12	1,200,000	969,214.55
Total, Department of Labor.....	3,392,000	2,162,110.78	6,170,000	5,962,338.94
Treasury Department (Public Health Service):				
Public-health work.....	3,333,000	2,451,140.79	8,000,000	7,765,203.33
Total, grants to States.....	40,635,000	33,974,620.88	189,170,000	166,820,403.34
Old-age reserve account (general fund).....			265,000,000	265,000,000.00
Grand total.....	41,935,000	34,713,801.81	485,218,700	448,147,144.93

¹ Funds available from Feb. 11, 1936.

² This table follows the form used by the Treasury Department in reporting appropriations and expenditures pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act. Certain funds appropriated pursuant to the act are not included here, because the Treasury does not segregate these funds from other funds appropriated for the same purposes. This is true of funds for vocational rehabilitation, for which there was appropriated under the Social Security Act \$350,000 for the fiscal year 1935-36 and \$841,000 for the fiscal year 1936-37 for grants to the States; and \$4,500 for 1935-36 and \$74,420 for 1936-37 for administration. In the fiscal year 1936-37, \$5,801,550 was appropriated to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, for collection of taxes under titles VIII and IX. For 1936-37, \$31,860 was appropriated to the Treasury Department for salaries in connection with maintenance and development of the old-age reserve account (title II). The United States Public Health Service, Treasury Department, received appropriations of \$375,000 for 1935-36 and \$1,320,000 for 1936-37 for research and administration in addition to the sums for grants to the States shown on this table.

³ On a checks-issued basis.

⁴ For a statement of the reserve fund status as of June 30, 1937 (showing payments made and interest credited), see table B-7.

TABLE A-5.—Federal grants to States¹ pursuant to provisions of the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department, by States, in the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1936-37²

State	Total grants, 1935-36 (5 months)	Total grants, 1936-37 (fiscal year)	Social Security Board, 1936-37				Department of Labor, 1936-37 ³				Treasury Department, 1936-37 ⁴	
			Public assistance				Unemployment compensation administration	Total maternal and child-health and welfare services	Maternal and child-health services	Services for crippled children		Child-welfare services
			Total public assistance	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children						
Total, 5 months 1935-36, all participating States.	\$33,974,620.88		\$28,423,801.77	\$24,653,593.90	\$1,288,298.15	\$2,481,909.72	\$937,567.54	\$2,112,110.78	\$1,239,234.01	\$638,172.65	\$224,704.12	\$2,451,140.79
Total, fiscal year 1936-37, all participating States.		\$106,820,403.34	143,933,539.16	124,584,988.10	4,559,794.29	14,788,776.77	9,159,321.91	5,962,338.91	3,001,785.07	1,991,339.32	969,214.55	7,765,203.33
Alabama.	443,961.93	1,649,983.26	1,033,533.47	757,860.33	11,812.50	293,870.64	190,958.72	181,739.07	102,446.14	37,442.61	41,850.32	243,752.00
Alaska.	17,726.61	46,732.31					5,069.51	18,060.84	15,945.22	2,115.62		23,591.96
Arizona.	115,152.49	244,384.01	77,934.43	29,400.00	5,553.78	42,980.65	30,573.00	78,802.58	51,735.02	21,662.74	5,404.82	57,074.00
Arkansas.	441,842.38	1,240,123.82	940,361.85	734,308.78	21,185.51	181,867.56	61,135.05	79,383.42	70,071.78		9,311.64	159,249.50
California.	2,932,614.21	14,002,823.47	13,151,344.76	11,084,249.12	826,274.83	1,240,820.81	532,187.62	103,471.43	51,599.79	33,731.23	18,140.41	213,820.66
Colorado.	1,263,469.15	4,708,296.17	4,405,180.64	4,145,659.08	37,811.56	221,709.40	92,492.11	122,557.76	60,788.70	48,794.60	12,974.46	88,065.66
Connecticut.	273,623.05	2,120,391.29	1,853,385.85	1,853,385.85			117,451.18	51,514.26	41,223.00		10,291.26	98,040.00
Delaware.	90,829.49	297,329.38	224,889.43	178,420.73		46,468.70	635.45	40,780.50	32,059.65	6,250.00	8,720.85	31,024.00
District of Columbia.	273,120.94	665,766.50	460,747.92	229,286.77	14,508.27	216,952.88	109,914.71	44,160.87	65,978.07	57,494.66	17,857.15	129,630.00
Florida.	96,073.40	735,585.35	464,625.47	464,625.47				170,610.50	132,076.81	4,993.75	33,569.94	262,913.00
Georgia.	144,690.71	808,126.36	328,500.00	226,800.00	18,900.00	82,800.00	46,073.46	58,146.96	42,630.93	15,516.03		53,688.00
Hawaii.	31,071.72	148,828.75	36,993.79	36,993.79				73,620.38	39,518.90	18,216.52	15,884.96	62,559.00
Idaho.	552,929.04	1,554,588.37	1,313,139.74	1,037,716.13	45,576.31	209,847.30	104,969.25	96,664.76	70,144.50	4,900.00	21,620.26	397,209.79
Illinois.	68,410.83	9,098,530.84	8,514,676.29	8,514,676.29				96,449.43	47,845.42	26,411.65	21,192.36	110,572.46
Indiana.	1,201,501.16	3,678,831.50	3,150,265.04	2,708,489.26	173,694.62	298,691.16	322,544.57	124,778.86	42,728.06	38,776.94	23,263.86	168,437.25
Iowa.	1,317,406.63	3,215,806.15	2,872,157.40	2,872,157.40			110,412.64	124,778.86	28,702.16	36,810.00	28,251.02	229,928.00
Kansas.	80,958.64	226,216.92					45,284.71	99,768.18	87,170.59	82,267.04	35,840.19	177,039.00
Kentucky.	144,707.15	1,517,125.00	969,323.86	969,323.86			118,165.19	124,764.62	88,924.43	25,465.72	13,719.56	60,009.00
Louisiana.	79,214.90	2,143,363.97	1,684,938.76	994,357.28	26,047.59	664,533.89	156,621.53	76,184.55	36,999.27	36,033.56	16,333.17	125,433.00
Maine.	266,940.31	888,131.39	658,874.81	358,215.90	121,974.57	178,684.34	92,492.61	105,006.47	53,239.74	82,824.71	13,424.55	180,598.00
Maryland.	706,750.62	2,518,091.90	2,142,935.04	7,483,928.28	79,485.43	1,251,598.93	267,050.51	175,124.47	79,175.21	99,990.99	23,950.99	280,598.00
Massachusetts.	1,912,471.23	9,443,085.62	8,815,012.64	7,483,928.28			337,371.25	208,391.66	84,440.68	95,161.00	29,489.92	175,835.63
Michigan.	2,189,837.52	4,592,753.65	3,736,741.24	2,754,255.55	50,058.75	932,426.94	298,479.16	192,157.07	67,506.15	12,606.40		181,932.88
Minnesota.	927,092.95	7,304,024.54	6,667,452.68	6,667,452.68			94,479.88	117,302.65	104,196.25			
Mississippi.	469,642.89	737,952.77	344,177.36	344,177.36								

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE A-5.—Federal grants to States¹ pursuant to provisions of the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department, by States, in the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1936-37—Continued

State	Total grants, 1935-36 (5 months)	Total grants, 1936-37 (fiscal year)	Social Security Board, 1936-37				Department of Labor, 1936-37 ³					Treasury Department, 1936-37 ⁴
			Public assistance			Unemployment compensation administration	Total maternal and child health and welfare services	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services		
			Total public assistance	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind						Aid to dependent children	
Missouri.....	\$601,434.75	\$1,841,676.13	\$4,496,667.99				\$74,900.00	\$137,898.74	\$43,467.27	\$51,129.83	\$43,301.64	\$207,109.40
Montana.....	124,387.65	1,161,647.01	1,021,739.99	946,839.99				73,679.72	42,599.52	18,869.93	12,210.27	44,938.00
Nebraska.....	864,476.32	3,137,419.59	3,016,158.85	2,823,862.00	\$36,216.53		156,080.32	35,765.84	1,997.05	16,552.38	17,216.41	59,311.00
Nevada.....	28,204.50	75,876.93						41,688.47	28,537.03		13,131.44	23,548.00
New Hampshire.....	295,607.34	743,821.28	469,477.00	402,740.76	28,332.95	38,403.38	107,900.66	43,391.38	27,022.79	2,500.00	13,868.59	33,052.15
New Jersey.....	487,272.62	4,837,323.65	4,207,364.16	2,513,465.82	66,832.97	1,627,065.37	316,992.98	177,816.01	75,481.94	86,711.66	13,622.41	135,150.50
New Mexico.....	198,850.37	433,440.16	218,258.84	153,358.37	96.01	64,804.46	44,687.95	101,336.97	61,003.47	27,089.28	13,243.62	69,157.00
New York.....	1,500,210.08	13,080,882.47	10,668,389.84	9,882,021.93	103,972.85	682,395.06	1,600,264.29	161,608.34	78,655.04	74,162.72	8,790.58	659,620.00
North Carolina.....	213,345.84	813,277.34	125,976.05		37,642.72	88,333.33	144,146.29	228,749.00	116,362.25	72,789.71	39,597.04	314,406.00
North Dakota.....	197,387.12	719,246.66	558,316.91	531,264.83	17,718.75	9,333.33	35,256.30	50,258.11	31,566.05	11,728.44	15,963.62	66,415.25
Ohio.....	3,891,073.58	17,079,609.13	16,148,477.12	14,620,480.04	376,974.70	151,022.38	325,412.30	290,801.39	83,456.11	153,701.76	24,398.76	173,065.00
Oklahoma.....	674,415.88	4,692,457.06	4,228,815.33	3,666,522.34	89,623.28	472,669.71	140,019.21	150,557.52	64,333.76	81,825.00	13,716.41	64,544.00
Oregon.....	474,105.96	1,900,292.41	1,682,791.18	1,613,255.63	46,535.53	23,000.00	111,799.57	146,256.87	50,813.96	60,280.27	35,162.64	383,700.00
Pennsylvania.....	106,617.54	675,203.75	11,997,437.20	8,735,862.86			121,493.69	36,409.34	31,409.34	3,000.00		55,633.00
Rhode Island.....	111,929.24	430,800.72	443,855.36	370,210.05	1,741,025.42	73,675.31	139,276.05	98,994.68	27,021.32	37,863.00		182,902.00
South Carolina.....	60,402.82	1,048,470.14	824,786.74				111,041.04	136,857.68	92,295.27	21,490.13	28,438.75	255,296.00
South Dakota.....	158,923.22	1,519,481.27					121,966.01	142,224.15	92,295.27	152,717.75	42,438.21	302,811.30
Tennessee.....	168,402.82	1,048,470.14	824,786.74				121,966.01	142,224.15	92,295.27	152,717.75	42,438.21	302,811.30
Texas.....	1,364,690.80	9,412,414.86	8,539,507.73	8,539,507.73			245,395.94	324,690.89	129,543.93	37,499.99	14,665.36	58,409.00
Utah.....	477,153.07	1,139,283.73	854,628.28	589,154.53	22,409.70	243,064.05	120,435.57	105,820.88	53,655.53	37,499.99	14,665.36	58,409.00
Vermont.....	162,617.18	498,305.70	359,087.16	316,584.87	14,419.48	28,082.81	50,240.32	80,835.35	32,312.53	12,217.40	15,305.42	38,142.87
Virginia.....	143,991.74	512,254.06					114,699.49	182,582.97	76,718.57	73,297.33	32,566.67	214,972.00
Washington.....	1,302,765.12	4,557,708.31	4,313,281.50	3,493,301.24	120,357.07	699,593.19	29,684.14	114,303.67	47,885.91	43,923.40	92,434.36	100,439.00
West Virginia.....	117,813.27	1,430,765.24	986,751.41	732,830.25	37,800.00	216,121.19	107,700.76	68,616.78	80,330.10	28,437.24	158,929.00	137,402.25
Wisconsin.....	3,399,319.77	5,429,476.04	4,470,464.95	3,176,719.08	287,105.28	1,006,640.59	669,510.76	152,098.08	64,878.61	49,508.55	27,710.92	137,402.25
Wyoming.....	154,116.29	523,448.45	454,082.98	340,931.35	33,739.97	79,411.66	19,801.79	30,834.18	24,710.03	6,124.15		18,729.50

¹ In this table and elsewhere in the appendices, "States" is used as defined in the Social Security Act to include Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii.² Exclusive of Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under the Social Security Act, title V, pt. 4, see footnote 2, table A-3.³ Administered by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.⁴ Administered by the U. S. Public Health Service, Treasury Department.

TABLE A-6.—Federal tax collections under titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act, by internal revenue districts,¹ cumulative to June 30, 1937

Districts in—	Collections under title VIII ²	Collections under title IX ³
Total.....	\$198,340,370.52	\$57,839,784.69
Alabama.....	1,420,262.82	227,843.93
Arizona.....	366,770.36	45,967.82
Arkansas.....	508,764.25	376,833.88
California.....	11,423,002.69	1,887,039.75
Colorado.....	1,108,936.24	174,974.10
Connecticut.....	4,103,110.08	694,266.25
Delaware.....	1,129,815.69	468,914.82
Florida.....	1,397,995.17	962,878.34
Georgia.....	1,975,150.44	1,454,169.23
Hawaii.....	381,256.56	320,994.99
Idaho.....	340,522.76	51,025.52
Illinois.....	18,976,071.24	13,318,497.46
Indiana.....	3,632,604.16	519,301.71
Iowa.....	1,644,849.86	309,515.13
Kansas.....	932,897.73	807,567.22
Kentucky.....	1,449,167.72	373,058.31
Louisiana.....	1,366,447.04	225,432.63
Maine.....	785,731.57	104,082.58
Maryland (including District of Columbia).....	3,421,795.87	748,900.28
Massachusetts.....	9,355,585.06	1,563,664.55
Michigan.....	12,352,586.28	1,761,855.33
Minnesota.....	2,789,669.39	912,862.33
Mississippi.....	426,452.85	52,876.94
Missouri.....	5,355,600.33	4,048,263.56
Montana.....	327,742.30	242,742.89
Nebraska.....	855,482.67	808,103.04
Nevada.....	286,500.18	123,194.22
New Hampshire.....	566,309.98	65,003.75
New Jersey.....	6,475,064.64	1,107,280.49
New Mexico.....	196,561.93	18,769.90
New York.....	43,216,126.71	13,254,698.44
North Carolina.....	2,284,068.33	368,398.79
North Dakota.....	163,567.72	109,881.83
Ohio.....	14,362,029.28	2,253,453.80
Oklahoma.....	1,783,716.86	412,339.06
Oregon.....	1,194,038.93	169,806.58
Pennsylvania.....	20,406,241.43	3,048,045.99
Rhode Island.....	1,474,549.14	248,353.84
South Carolina.....	933,269.49	113,324.73
South Dakota.....	192,848.25	25,431.08
Tennessee.....	1,770,402.91	333,053.72
Texas.....	4,272,951.18	605,835.25
Utah.....	462,955.89	80,075.71
Vermont.....	337,595.78	47,555.25
Virginia.....	1,754,382.90	395,555.26
Washington (including Alaska).....	2,105,545.69	1,751,048.47
West Virginia.....	1,830,008.07	219,871.66
Wisconsin.....	4,267,313.43	509,653.85
Wyoming.....	175,960.67	117,520.43

¹ The amounts listed in this table represent collections received by the Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Treasury Department, from the Internal Revenue district offices in the respective States. An amount received by a particular office does not necessarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that office is located.

² "Taxes with respect to employment." Frequently referred to as the old-age benefits tax. Effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment (as these terms are defined in title VIII, sec. 811 of the Social Security Act). Rates for 1937 as follows: (a) 1 percent by employees; (b) 1 percent by employers.

³ "Tax on employers of 8 or more." Effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment (as these terms are defined in title IX, sec. 907 of the Social Security Act). Rates as follows: (a) 1 percent, 1936; (b) 2 percent, 1937.

The sums here recorded represent taxes paid after deduction of credits for amounts paid into State unemployment funds in States having unemployment compensation laws certified for the taxable year by the Social Security Board. During some of the period to which these cumulative figures apply, employers in some States were not able to claim these credits, since an unemployment compensation fund had not yet been established in their State to which contributions were payable under an approved State law. (See title IX, secs. 902 and 903 of the Social Security Act.)

Appendix B

OLD-AGE INSURANCE

THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE BENEFITS SCHEDULE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

The following tables have been prepared to facilitate calculation of the monthly benefits which, under the terms of title II of the Social Security Act, accrue to workers with different incomes and different periods of service.

Beginning January 1, 1942, every worker 65 years of age and over who has been engaged in included employment after 1936 will be entitled to receive monthly old-age benefits from the Federal Government upon retirement from regular employment if the total of his wages from such employment after December 31, 1936, and before he reaches age 65, was not less than \$2,000 and if such wages were for employment in any part of a day in at least 5 different calendar years after December 31, 1936, and before age 65. "Wages" does not include any amount in excess of \$3,000 paid the individual by an employer with respect to employment performed during a calendar year. The amount of monthly benefit to which an eligible individual is entitled is by the terms of the act computed as follows: One-half of 1 percent of the first \$3,000 of total wages from covered employment performed after December 31, 1936, and before the individual attained the age of 65, plus one-twelfth of 1 percent of the next \$42,000 of his total wages, plus one-twenty-fourth of 1 percent of any amount by which his total wages exceed \$45,000. The maximum monthly benefit is set at \$85, the minimum at \$10. If a worker dies after he has become eligible for Federal monthly benefits, his estate will be paid any difference which may remain after the total of the monthly benefits which he has received is subtracted from 3½ percent of his total wages counted toward benefits.

Beginning January 1, 1937, two types of lump-sum payments became due, and since that time claims have been received and paid. These two are payments to the estates of deceased employees and lump-sum benefits paid at age 65. Each is computed as 3½ percent of wages received in included employment after December 31, 1936, and before the age of 65.

TABLE B-1.—*Illustrative monthly Federal old-age benefits, showing relation to total earnings*

Total wages, not counting wages from a single employer in excess of \$3,000 a year	Percent of total wages payable as monthly benefit			Total amount of monthly benefit
	½ of 1 percent of the first \$3,000	½ of 1 percent of next \$12,000	¼ of 1 percent of all over \$45,000	
\$2,000.....	\$10.00	-----	-----	\$10.60
\$2,500.....	12.50	-----	-----	12.50
\$3,000.....	15.00	-----	-----	15.00
\$3,500.....	15.00	\$0.42	-----	15.42
\$4,000.....	15.00	.83	-----	15.83
\$4,500.....	15.00	1.25	-----	16.25
\$5,000.....	15.00	1.67	-----	16.67
\$10,000.....	15.00	5.83	-----	20.83
\$15,000.....	15.00	10.00	-----	25.00
\$20,000.....	15.00	14.17	-----	29.17
\$25,000.....	15.00	18.33	-----	33.33
\$30,000.....	15.00	22.50	-----	37.50
\$35,000.....	15.00	26.67	-----	41.67
\$40,000.....	15.00	30.83	-----	45.83
\$45,000.....	15.00	35.00	-----	50.00
\$50,000.....	15.00	35.00	\$2.08	52.08
\$60,000.....	15.00	35.00	5.25	56.25
\$70,000.....	15.00	35.00	10.42	60.42
\$80,000.....	15.00	35.00	14.58	64.58
\$90,000.....	15.00	35.00	18.75	68.75
\$100,000.....	15.00	35.00	22.92	72.92
\$110,000.....	15.00	35.00	27.08	77.08
\$120,000.....	15.00	35.00	31.25	81.25
\$129,000.....	15.00	35.00	35.00	85.00

¹ Maximum monthly benefit.

TABLE B-2.—*Illustrative monthly Federal old-age benefits, showing relation to average monthly wage and years of employment*

Average monthly wage	Years of employment								
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
\$25.....	(1)	\$15.00	\$16.25	\$17.50	\$18.75	\$20.00	\$21.25	\$22.50	\$23.75
\$50.....	\$15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00
\$75.....	16.25	20.00	23.75	27.50	31.25	35.00	38.75	42.50	46.25
\$100.....	17.50	22.50	27.50	32.50	37.50	42.50	47.50	51.25	53.75
\$125.....	18.75	25.00	31.25	37.50	43.75	50.00	53.13	56.25	59.38
\$150.....	20.00	27.50	35.00	42.50	50.00	53.75	57.50	61.25	65.00
\$175.....	21.25	30.00	38.75	47.50	53.13	57.50	61.88	66.25	70.63
\$200.....	22.50	32.50	42.50	51.25	56.25	61.25	66.25	71.25	76.23
\$225.....	23.75	35.00	46.25	53.75	59.38	65.00	70.63	76.25	81.88
\$250.....	25.00	37.50	50.00	56.25	62.50	68.75	75.00	81.25	85.00

¹ Lump-sum payment of \$52.50.

LOCATION OF FIELD OFFICES OPENED BY JUNE 30, 1937

Aberdeen, S. Dak.	Atlanta, Ga.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Akron, Ohio	Austin, Tex.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albany, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Albany, N. Y.	Bangor, Maine	Burlington, Vt.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Beaumont, Tex.	Cambridge, Mass.
Altoona, Pa.	Binghamton, N. Y.	Camden, N. J.
Asheville, N. C.	Birmingham, Ala.	Charleston, S. C.
Ashland, Ky.	Boise, Idaho	Charleston, W. Va.
Ashtabula, Ohio	Boston, Mass. (2 offices)	Charlotte, N. C.

LOCATION OF FIELD OFFICES OPENED BY JUNE 30, 1937—Continued

Chattanooga, Tenn.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Reno, Nev.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Richmond, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Lima, Ohio	Roanoke, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Lincoln, Nebr.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio	Little Rock, Ark.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Columbia, S. C.	Lorain, Ohio	St. Joseph, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio	Los Angeles, Calif.	St. Louis, Mo.
Concord, N. H.	Louisville, Ky.	St. Paul, Minn.
Cumberland, Md.	Lowell, Mass.	Sacramento, Calif.
Dallas, Tex.	Lynn, Mass.	Salina, Kans.
Dearborn, Mich.	Macon, Ga.	Salisbury, Md.
Denver, Colo.	Manchester, N. H.	Salisbury, N. C.
Des Moines, Iowa	Madison, Wis.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Detroit, Mich. (2 offices)	Mansfield, Ohio	San Antonio, Tex.
Dodge City, Kans.	Marquette, Mich.	San Diego, Calif.
Duluth, Minn.	Memphis, Tenn.	San Francisco, Calif.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Meridian, Miss.	Savannah, Ga.
Eau Claire, Wis.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Scranton, Pa.
El Paso, Tex.	Minot, N. Dak.	Seattle, Wash.
Erie, Pa.	Mobile, Ala.	Shreveport, La.
Eugene, Oreg.	Monroe, La.	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Eureka, Calif.	Montgomery, Ala.	South Bend, Ind.
Evansville, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.	Spartanburg, S. C.
Fall River, Mass.	Newark, N. J.	Spokane, Wash.
Fargo, N. Dak.	New Bedford, Mass.	Springfield, Ill.
Fond du Lac, Wis.	New Haven, Conn.	Springfield, Mass.
Fort Smith, Ark.	New Orleans, La.	Springfield, Mo.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	New York, N. Y. (3 offices)	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fresno, Calif.	Oakland, Calif.	Tacoma, Wash.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Tampa, Fla.
Green Bay, Wis.	Omaha, Nebr.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Greensboro, N. C.	Paterson, N. J.	Texarkana, Ark.
Hagerstown, Md.	Pawtucket, R. I.	Toledo, Ohio
Harrisburg, Pa.	Peoria, Ill.	Topeka, Kans.
Hartford, Conn.	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Trenton, N. J.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Tulsa, Okla.
Hazleton, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Tyler, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Utica, N. Y.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Pittsfield, Mass.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Houston, Tex.	Portland, Maine	Washington, D. C.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Portland, Oreg.	Waterbury, Conn.
Jackson, Miss.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Providence, R. I.	Wichita, Kans.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Pueblo, Colo.	Wilmington, Del.
Juneau, Alaska	Racine, Wis.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Kansas City, Mo.	Raleigh, N. C.	Woonsocket, R. I.
Kingston, N. Y.	Reading, Pa.	Worcester, Mass.

TABLE B-3.—*Number of applications for employer identification numbers and for employee account numbers (including numbers issued under the Railroad Retirement Act), cumulative to the end of each month, Nov. 30, 1936–June 30, 1937*

Month	SS-4's (employer identification numbers)	SS-5's (employee account numbers)	CER-1's (railroad retirement)
<i>1936</i>			
Nov. 30.....	868,340	300,000	-----
Dec. 31.....	2,496,751	17,201,720	-----
<i>1937</i>			
Jan. 31.....	2,603,438	23,188,786	-----
Feb. 28.....	2,642,025	24,365,957	602,696
Mar. 31.....	2,688,034	25,988,708	930,855
Apr. 30.....	2,726,311	27,017,625	1,146,669
May 31.....	2,756,739	28,043,171	1,347,149
June 30.....	2,782,726	30,296,471	1,392,160

TABLE B-4.—*Progress in the establishment of employee accounts, cumulative to the end of each month, Jan. 31 to June 30, 1937*

Month	Applications coded	Record cards punched	Tabulations reviewed	Reproduc- tions made	Ledger cards headed	Master cards and office records filed
<i>1937</i>						
Jan. 31.....	13,024,607	11,206,692	10,817,815	10,455,844	365,948	85,987
Feb. 28.....	23,390,525	23,350,529	22,597,607	22,438,623	1,852,783	1,619,811
Mar. 31.....	25,772,224	25,745,227	25,358,557	25,339,460	15,216,477	14,764,533
Apr. 30.....	26,828,415	26,809,517	26,705,926	26,688,427	22,695,202	22,694,202
May 31.....	27,809,124	27,797,225	27,654,534	27,630,334	25,421,438	25,413,438
June 30.....	29,355,250	29,266,265	28,997,692	28,970,394	25,426,338	25,417,938

TABLE B-5.—*Number of claims for death payments and for lump-sum benefits at age 65 received in Washington, disallowed,¹ certified, and pending, cumulative to the end of each month, Jan. 31 to June 30, 1937*

Month	Total claims				Claims for death payments				Claims for lump-sum benefits at age 65			
	Re- ceived	Disal- lowed ¹	Certi- fied	Pend- ing	Re- ceived	Disal- lowed ¹	Certi- fied	Pend- ing	Re- ceived	Disal- lowed ¹	Certi- fied	Pend- ing
<i>1937</i>												
Jan. 31.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Feb. 28.....	63	-----	-----	63	32	-----	-----	32	31	-----	-----	31
Mar. 31.....	577	-----	-----	577	284	-----	-----	284	293	-----	-----	293
Apr. 30.....	2,055	-----	355	1,730	923	-----	41	882	1,162	-----	314	848
May 31.....	5,206	17	1,437	3,752	2,341	14	319	2,008	2,865	3	1,118	1,744
June 30.....	10,020	103	4,419	5,499	4,821	88	1,409	3,324	5,199	15	3,010	2,175

¹ The term "disallowed" should not be construed to mean that the claim will never be paid. In many instances claims have been temporarily disallowed because the claimant has not supplied the information required for settlement under the Social Security Act. If he later decides to submit such information the case will be reopened.

TABLE B-6.—Number of claims for death payments and for lump-sum benefits at age 65 received in Washington, disallowed,¹ and certified, by States, to June 30, 1937

State	Total number claims received	Claims for death payments			Claims for lump-sum benefits at age 65		
		Re-ceived	Dis-allowed ¹	Certified	Re-ceived	Dis-allowed ¹	Certified
Total.....	10,020	4,821	88	1,409	5,199	15	3,010
Alabama.....	201	145	8	65	56	-----	40
Alaska.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona.....	26	18	-----	2	8	-----	4
Arkansas.....	29	19	-----	4	10	-----	6
California.....	332	162	2	67	170	-----	87
Colorado.....	148	61	1	14	87	-----	34
Connecticut.....	251	73	1	24	178	2	110
Delaware.....	60	25	-----	12	35	-----	17
District of Columbia.....	50	32	1	5	18	-----	7
Florida.....	65	38	3	5	27	-----	17
Georgia.....	149	88	1	30	61	-----	38
Hawaii.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	15	6	-----	2	9	-----	4
Illinois.....	528	276	14	69	252	-----	120
Indiana.....	389	200	4	66	189	-----	126
Iowa.....	107	35	2	9	72	-----	51
Kansas.....	35	16	-----	5	19	-----	14
Kentucky.....	97	48	1	9	49	-----	32
Louisiana.....	82	49	5	1	33	-----	19
Maine.....	33	9	-----	-----	24	-----	17
Maryland.....	198	105	2	17	93	1	52
Massachusetts.....	723	188	3	77	535	4	318
Michigan.....	369	219	3	70	150	-----	77
Minnesota.....	184	69	-----	15	115	-----	77
Mississippi.....	38	26	-----	5	12	-----	10
Missouri.....	260	121	1	53	139	-----	96
Montana.....	49	27	-----	2	22	-----	7
Nebraska.....	57	32	1	15	25	-----	17
Nevada.....	3	1	-----	-----	2	-----	1
New Hampshire.....	73	26	-----	-----	47	-----	30
New Jersey.....	487	276	3	101	211	1	127
New Mexico.....	15	9	-----	1	6	-----	1
New York.....	1,367	634	9	176	733	1	438
North Carolina.....	135	69	-----	15	66	2	38
North Dakota.....	12	5	1	1	7	-----	5
Ohio.....	514	237	4	84	277	1	158
Oklahoma.....	58	39	-----	8	19	1	7
Oregon.....	67	19	-----	5	48	1	28
Pennsylvania.....	1,267	650	9	198	617	-----	336
Rhode Island.....	156	57	1	19	99	-----	56
South Carolina.....	79	58	2	7	21	-----	11
South Dakota.....	25	13	-----	1	12	-----	6
Tennessee.....	127	63	1	23	64	-----	45
Texas.....	237	162	2	36	75	-----	46
Utah.....	82	35	-----	13	47	-----	31
Vermont.....	26	11	-----	2	15	-----	8
Virginia.....	121	64	-----	17	57	-----	29
Washington.....	180	64	-----	14	116	-----	62
West Virginia.....	119	66	-----	7	53	-----	30
Wisconsin.....	364	153	2	36	211	-----	112
Wyoming.....	17	11	1	1	6	1	6
Foreign ²	14	12	-----	1	2	-----	2

¹ The term "disallowed" should not be construed to mean that the claim will never be paid. In many instances claims have been temporarily disallowed because the claimant has not supplied the information required for settlement under the Social Security Act. If he later decides to submit such information the case will be reopened.

² Claims based on wages from prior employment in the U. S. received from individuals now in foreign countries.

TABLE B-7.—*Old-age reserve account: Statement compiled by the Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937*

FUND ACCOUNT	
Income:	
Appropriation by Congress available July 1, 1936-----	\$265, 000, 000. 00
Interest earned on investments-----	2, 261, 810. 97
	<hr/> 267, 261, 810. 97
Less: Vouchers certified for benefit payments:	
Lump-sum payments-----	\$39, 150. 25
Payments upon death-----	20, 476. 87
	<hr/> 59, 627. 12
Balance in fund-----	<hr/> 267, 202, 183. 85
FUND ASSETS	
Investments:	
\$264,900,000 face amount of 3 percent "Special Treasury notes, old-age reserve account series," maturing June 30, 1941, principal cost-----	\$264, 900, 000. 00
\$2,200,000 face amount of 3 percent "Special Treasury notes, old-age reserve account series," maturing June 30, 1942, principal cost-----	2, 200, 000. 00
	<hr/> 267, 100, 000. 00
Appropriation balances on the books of Bookkeeping and Warrants-----	61, 810. 97
Disbursing officer's cash-----	40, 372. 88
	<hr/> 267, 202, 183. 85
Total fund assets-----	<hr/> 267, 202, 183. 85

Appendix C

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TABLE C-1.—States with plans for public assistance approved by the Social Security Board as of June 30, 1937, with the date of approval and the date from which Federal funds became available ¹

State	Old-age assistance		Aid to the blind		Aid to dependent children	
	Approved— total number, 47	Federal funds available from—	Approved— total number, 33	Federal funds available from—	Approved— total number, 35	Federal funds available from—
Alabama.....	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	Feb. 1, 1936	Mar. 30, 1937	Apr. 1, 1937	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Alaska.....	June 29, 1937	(³)				
Arizona.....	June 5, 1937	June 1, 1937	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	Feb. 1, 1936
Arkansas.....	Mar. 31, 1936 ²	Mar. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936
California.....	May 6, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936	June 29, 1936	July 1, 1936	June 29, 1936	July 1, 1936
Colorado.....	May 4, 1936	do	May 4, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	May 4, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
Connecticut.....	Feb. 4, 1936 ²	Apr. 15, 1936	Feb. 4, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936		
Delaware.....	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936			July 29, 1936	Aug. 1, 1936
Dist. of Col.....	do	do	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Florida.....	Oct. 13, 1936 ²	Oct. 13, 1936				
Georgia.....	June 29, 1937	(³)	June 29, 1937	(³)	June 29, 1937	(³)
Hawaii.....	July 6, 1936	Sept. 1, 1936			(¹)	(⁴)
Idaho.....	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	Feb. 1, 1936
Illinois.....	July 6, 1936	July 1, 1936				
Indiana.....	Apr. 7, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936	Apr. 7, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936	Apr. 7, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936
Iowa.....	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936				
Kentucky.....	Aug. 7, 1936	July 1, 1936				
Louisiana.....	do ²	June 19, 1936	Nov. 2, 1936 ²	Jan. 1, 1937	Aug. 7, 1936 ²	June 19, 1936
Maine.....	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Maryland.....	do ²	do	May 26, 1936	May 1, 1936	Feb. 4, 1936 ²	Do.
Massachusetts.....	Mar. 31, 1936 ²	do	do	Apr. 1, 1936	Sept. 26, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936
Michigan.....	Dec. 20, 1935	do	Sept. 9, 1936 ²	July 1, 1936	Sept. 9, 1936	Aug. 27, 1936
Minnesota.....	Mar. 30, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936				
Mississippi.....	Dec. 27, 1935 ²	Feb. 1, 1936				
Missouri.....	Dec. 31, 1935	do				
Montana.....	June 16, 1936 ²	June 1, 1936			June 22, 1937	Apr. 1, 1937
Nebraska.....	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
N. Hampshire.....	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
New Jersey.....	May 5, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Oct. 5, 1936	July 1, 1936	May 20, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
New Mexico.....	Mar. 2, 1936 ²	do	Mar. 2, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936	Mar. 2, 1936 ²	Do.
New York.....	June 19, 1936	May 25, 1936	June 5, 1937	May 1, 1937	June 1, 1937	May 1, 1937
N. Carolina.....	June 22, 1937	(³)	June 22, 1937	(³)	June 22, 1937	(³)
North Dakota.....	Mar. 19, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Oct. 23, 1936	Nov. 20, 1936	May 4, 1937	June 1, 1937
Ohio.....	Mar. 31, 1936 ²	Feb. 1, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936	July 21, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936	July 21, 1936
Oklahoma.....	do ²	Apr. 1, 1936	Dec. 8, 1936	Dec. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936 ²	Apr. 1, 1936
Oregon.....	Mar. 13, 1936 ²	do	Mar. 13, 1936 ²	Apr. 21, 1936	June 5, 1937	June 7, 1937
Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 15, 1936	July 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Oct. 13, 1936	Aug. 7, 1936
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 24, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936			Jan. 29, 1937	Jan. 1, 1937
S. Dakota.....	Oct. 5, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936				
Tennessee.....	June 29, 1937	(³)	June 29, 1937	(³)	June 29, 1937	(³)
Texas.....	Apr. 21, 1936 ²	July 1, 1936				
Utah.....	Mar. 17, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936	Mar. 17, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936	Mar. 17, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936
Vermont.....	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Do.
Washington.....	Jan. 24, 1936 ²	do	do ²	do	Jan. 24, 1936 ²	Feb. 1, 1936
W. Virginia.....	Sept. 23, 1936 ²	Oct. 1, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936 ²	Oct. 1, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936 ²	Oct. 1, 1936
Wisconsin.....	Dec. 23, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 23, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 23, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Wyoming.....	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	do	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	do	Dec. 31, 1935 ²	Do.

¹ Because of the retroactive certification of grants for States with assistance programs in operation prior to approval by the Social Security Board, the date from which Federal funds became available to the State is sometimes earlier than the date of approval. Data corrected to Sept. 17, 1937.

² The original plan has since been amended or a revised plan adopted.

³ Federal funds made available as of July 1, 1937.

⁴ A grant for June 1937 was made to Hawaii for aid to dependent children under a plan approved by the Board on Aug. 24, 1937.

FINANCIAL DATA ON FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES

Because of the procedures involved, the figures reported in table C-2 and table D-4 for advances certified by the Social Security Board for Federal grants to States differ for any given period from those reported in table A-5 for checks issued by the Treasury in connection with such grants. The usual procedure is for the States to submit in advance quarterly estimates of the sums needed for their public-assistance programs and for the administration of unemployment compensation. After review of these estimates, the Social Security Board certifies to the Treasury the sums to be paid. The Board, however, has certified supplemental payments during a given quarter, and also has certified in later months retroactive payments for earlier periods during which a State plan or State law had been in operation but had not yet received formal approval. In tables C-2 and D-4, therefore, payments to the States are shown as total amounts certified for a given period whether or not payment was made in that period. Any balances from these advances unexpended at the end of the quarter for which they were certified are subject to subsequent adjustment.

In tables C-4, C-6, C-10, and C-15 data are reported for obligations incurred under public-assistance and relief programs. The sums here reported include not only Federal funds but also, when the latter are involved, funds of State and local governments. Costs of administration are not included. These sums represent, therefore, the total obligations for direct money payments to recipients of public assistance or relief during the given period under the specified programs.

TABLE C-2.—Federal grants to States with approved public-assistance plans: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters, and for the 5 months of the fiscal year 1935-36 ¹

State	Total	Old-age assistance ²	Aid to the blind ²	Aid to dependent children ³
Grand total, Feb. 11, 1936, to June 30, 1937 ⁴	\$171,467,034.75	\$149,055,229.82	\$5,705,843.65	\$16,705,961.28
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	25,352,823.87	21,421,165.63	1,126,293.44	2,805,364.80
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	146,114,210.88	127,634,064.19	4,579,550.21	13,900,596.48
First quarter.....	30,415,343.81	26,323,256.78	1,132,702.32	2,959,384.71
Second quarter.....	37,837,675.60	32,966,355.90	1,028,357.64	3,842,962.06
Third quarter.....	37,006,827.02	32,608,908.85	1,153,305.61	3,244,612.56
Fourth quarter.....	40,854,364.45	35,735,542.66	1,265,184.64	3,853,637.15
Alabama:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	184,239.62	105,000.00	-----	79,239.62
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,084,533.47	757,860.33	11,812.50	314,860.64
First quarter.....	249,450.00	198,450.00	-----	51,000.00
Second quarter.....	313,148.32	241,412.59	-----	71,735.73
Third quarter.....	313,732.71	208,007.80	-----	105,724.91
Fourth quarter.....	208,202.44	109,989.94	11,812.50	86,400.00

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-2.—Federal grants to States with approved public-assistance plans: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters, and for the 5 months of the fiscal year 1935-36 ¹—Continued

State	Total	Old-age assistance ²	Aid to the blind ²	Aid to dependent children ³
Arizona:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	\$57,393.75		\$9,213.75	\$48,180.00
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	110,748.70	\$29,400.00	9,612.41	71,736.29
First quarter.....				
Second quarter.....	2,515.83			2,515.83
Third quarter.....	46,018.60		5,553.78	40,464.82
Fourth quarter ⁴	62,214.27	29,400.00	4,058.63	28,755.64
Arkansas: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	332,192.54	313,600.87	8,925.00	9,666.67
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	967,771.85	734,308.78	25,595.51	207,867.56
First quarter.....	148,685.00	121,275.00	4,410.00	23,000.00
Second quarter.....	40,838.21	3,858.435.00	351.28	40,486.93
Third quarter.....	369,723.64	298,033.78	9,809.23	61,880.63
Fourth quarter.....	408,525.00	315,000.00	11,025.00	82,500.00
California:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	2,700,140.63	2,700,140.63		
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	13,151,344.76	11,084,249.12	826,274.83	1,240,820.81
First quarter.....	4,012,197.00	3,406,725.00	205,065.00	400,407.00
Second quarter.....	4,477,767.00	3,858,435.00	209,506.50	409,825.50
Third quarter.....	1,961,249.16	1,399,024.49	222,075.00	340,149.67
Fourth quarter.....	2,700,131.60	2,420,064.63	189,628.33	90,438.64
Colorado: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	1,100,750.00	984,375.00	39,375.00	77,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	4,523,082.39	4,147,186.43	77,186.56	298,709.40
First quarter.....	968,135.00	851,760.00	39,375.00	77,000.00
Second quarter.....	766,590.54	734,757.04	2,906.19	28,927.31
Third quarter.....	1,381,040.31	1,281,769.39	10,213.31	89,057.61
Fourth quarter.....	1,407,316.54	1,278,900.00	24,692.06	103,724.48
Connecticut ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	224,332.50	221,812.50	2,520.00	
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,855,858.21	1,855,858.21		
First quarter.....	324,540.30	324,540.30		
Second quarter.....	446,775.00	446,775.00		
Third quarter.....	525,035.18	525,035.18		
Fourth quarter.....	559,507.73	559,507.73		
Delaware:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	73,778.25	73,778.25		
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	224,889.43	178,420.73		46,468.70
First quarter.....	52,943.05	47,250.00		5,693.05
Second quarter.....	62,443.70	47,250.00		15,193.70
Third quarter.....	35,598.03	22,838.03		12,760.00
Fourth quarter.....	73,904.65	61,082.70		12,821.95
District of Columbia: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	193,624.03	47,250.00	9,450.00	136,924.03
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	462,141.57	230,680.42	14,508.27	216,952.88
First quarter.....	158,310.00	70,875.00	9,450.00	77,985.00
Second quarter.....	85,739.60	39,317.50	590.15	45,831.95
Third quarter.....	84,386.72	31,889.81	1,334.55	51,162.36
Fourth quarter.....	133,705.25	88,598.11	3,133.57	41,973.57
Florida:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....				
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	464,625.47	464,625.47		
First quarter.....				
Second quarter.....	152,690.74	152,690.74		
Third quarter.....	160,003.74	160,003.74		
Fourth quarter.....	151,930.99	151,930.99		

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-2.—Federal grants to States with approved public-assistance plans: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters, and for the 5 months of the fiscal year 1935-36 ¹—Continued

State	Total	Old-age assistance ²	Aid to the blind ²	Aid to dependent children ²
Hawaii:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	\$42,387.62	\$36,993.79		\$5,393.83
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....				
First quarter.....	3,457.73	3,457.73		
Second quarter.....	10,450.42	10,450.42		
Third quarter.....	10,540.09	10,540.09		5,393.83
Fourth quarter.....	17,939.38	12,545.55		
Idaho:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	503,635.41	433,125.00	\$16,143.75	54,366.66
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,302,744.74	1,057,716.13	35,181.31	209,847.30
First quarter.....	299,210.88	229,278.79	7,772.63	62,159.46
Second quarter.....	317,605.02	256,897.46	8,344.88	52,362.68
Third quarter.....	302,233.71	259,689.88	9,364.95	33,178.88
Fourth quarter.....	383,695.13	311,850.00	9,698.85	62,146.28
Illinois:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	8,514,656.29	8,514,656.29		
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....				
First quarter.....	855,792.00	855,792.00		
Second quarter.....	2,677,500.00	2,677,500.00		
Third quarter.....	2,924,012.70	2,924,012.70		
Fourth quarter.....	2,057,351.59	2,057,351.59		
Indiana:⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	1,111,575.00	907,200.00	39,375.00	165,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	3,153,840.35	2,712,064.57	173,084.62	268,691.16
First quarter.....	678,151.36	624,467.49	53,683.87	
Second quarter.....	489,686.94	460,436.04	29,250.90	
Third quarter.....	525,836.52	492,111.04	33,725.48	
Fourth quarter.....	1,460,165.53	1,135,050.00	56,424.37	268,691.16
Iowa:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	1,233,225.00	1,233,225.00		
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	2,872,157.40	2,872,157.40		
First quarter.....	516,422.02	516,422.02		
Second quarter.....	733,320.00	733,320.00		
Third quarter.....	804,550.43	804,550.43		
Fourth quarter.....	817,864.95	817,864.95		
Kentucky:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	969,323.86	969,323.86		
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....				
First quarter.....	122,850.00	122,850.00		
Second quarter.....	73,710.00	73,710.00		
Third quarter.....	263,479.49	263,479.49		
Fourth quarter.....	509,284.37	509,284.37		
Louisiana:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	33,193.44	18,767.64		14,425.80
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,651,745.32	975,589.64	26,047.59	650,108.09
First quarter.....	401,080.12	234,730.12		166,350.00
Second quarter.....	432,228.50	259,612.50		172,616.00
Third quarter.....	308,650.26	165,415.26	14,175.00	129,060.00
Fourth quarter.....	509,786.44	315,831.76	11,872.59	182,082.09
Maine:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	212,461.04	88,593.75	56,880.07	66,987.22
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	658,874.81	358,215.90	121,974.57	178,684.34
First quarter.....	88,112.35	27,755.70	20,871.38	39,485.27
Second quarter.....	191,373.75	105,609.00	34,728.75	51,036.00
Third quarter.....	176,765.86	104,162.63	27,413.14	45,190.09
Fourth quarter.....	202,622.85	120,688.57	38,961.30	42,972.98

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-2.—Federal grants to States with approved public-assistance plans: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters, and for the 5 months of the fiscal year 1935-36 ¹—Continued

State	Total	Old-age assistance ²	Aid to the blind ³	Aid to dependent children ⁴
Maryland:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	\$637, 509. 28	\$304, 197. 03	\$15, 750. 00	\$317, 562. 25
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	2, 142, 935. 04	1, 348, 779. 19	66, 687. 34	727, 468. 51
First quarter.....	521, 600. 00	326, 025. 00	17, 325. 00	178, 250. 00
Second quarter.....	504, 021. 63	335, 285. 53	11, 970. 57	156, 765. 53
Third quarter.....	531, 956. 81	308, 079. 91	18, 027. 64	205, 849. 26
Fourth quarter.....	585, 356. 60	379, 388. 75	19, 364. 13	186, 603. 72
Massachusetts:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	1, 963, 555. 74	1, 677, 726. 08	26, 913. 66	258, 916. 00
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	8, 579, 635. 01	7, 483, 928. 28	103, 023. 80	992, 682. 93
First quarter.....	1, 322, 129. 98	1, 034, 383. 61	23, 538. 37	264, 208. 00
Second quarter.....	2, 046, 684. 06	1, 740, 945. 24	26, 158. 82	279, 580. 00
Third quarter.....	2, 554, 044. 23	2, 378, 762. 82	28, 455. 90	146, 825. 51
Fourth quarter.....	2, 656, 776. 74	2, 329, 836. 61	24, 870. 71	302, 069. 42
Michigan: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	1, 061, 156. 25	1, 061, 156. 25	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	4, 687, 973. 99	3, 705, 488. 30	50, 058. 75	932, 426. 94
First quarter.....	1, 080, 241. 67	946, 727. 32	15, 960. 00	117, 554. 35
Second quarter.....	1, 332, 641. 02	872, 261. 02	16, 380. 00	444, 000. 00
Third quarter.....	971, 477. 04	656, 424. 96	17, 718. 75	297, 333. 33
Fourth quarter.....	1, 303, 614. 26	1, 230, 075. 00	-----	73, 539. 26
Minnesota:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	826, 875. 00	826, 875. 00	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	6, 667, 452. 68	6, 667, 452. 68	-----	-----
First quarter.....	1, 134, 000. 00	1, 134, 000. 00	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	1, 467, 405. 32	1, 467, 405. 32	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	2, 242, 171. 11	2, 242, 171. 11	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	1, 823, 876. 25	1, 823, 876. 25	-----	-----
Mississippi:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	253, 521. 25	240, 644. 74	7, 084. 53	5, 791. 98
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	426, 864. 86	426, 864. 86	-----	-----
First quarter.....	82, 687. 50	82, 687. 50	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	80, 675. 43	80, 675. 43	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	126, 129. 74	126, 129. 74	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	137, 372. 19	137, 372. 19	-----	-----
Missouri:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	501, 919. 57	501, 919. 57	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	4, 496, 667. 99	4, 496, 667. 99	-----	-----
First quarter.....	850, 500. 00	850, 500. 00	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	718, 275. 68	718, 275. 68	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	1, 653, 750. 00	1, 653, 750. 00	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	1, 274, 142. 91	1, 274, 142. 91	-----	-----
Montana:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	80, 686. 98	80, 686. 98	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	1, 021, 739. 99	946, 839. 99	-----	74, 900. 00
First quarter.....	225, 000. 09	225, 000. 09	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	322, 746. 04	322, 746. 04	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	148, 127. 39	148, 127. 39	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	325, 866. 47	250, 966. 47	-----	74, 900. 00
Nebraska:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	773, 073. 32	626, 083. 57	23, 900. 88	123, 088. 87
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	3, 039, 972. 85	2, 823, 862. 00	60, 030. 53	156, 080. 32
First quarter.....	633, 554. 08	590, 625. 00	23, 814. 00	19, 115. 08
Second quarter.....	780, 193. 32	773, 812. 84	6, 380. 48	-----
Third quarter.....	926, 722. 12	839, 450. 57	14, 254. 14	73, 017. 41
Fourth quarter.....	699, 503. 33	619, 973. 59	15, 581. 91	63, 947. 83

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-2.—Federal grants to States with approved public-assistance plans: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters, and for the 5 months of the fiscal year 1935-36 ¹—Continued

State	Total	Old-age assistance ²	Aid to the blind ³	Aid to dependent children ³
New Hampshire: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	\$169,908.52	\$138,384.81	\$11,017.56	\$20,506.15
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	491,531.76	402,838.23	36,841.10	51,852.43
First quarter.....	116,504.45	94,547.25	8,508.15	13,449.05
Second quarter.....	124,721.52	102,532.50	9,036.81	13,152.21
Third quarter.....	99,724.31	77,514.91	9,715.51	12,493.89
Fourth quarter.....	150,581.48	128,243.57	9,580.63	12,757.28
New Jersey: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	765,702.15	386,193.15	-----	379,509.00
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	3,830,506.15	2,516,116.81	66,832.97	1,247,555.37
First quarter.....	1,165,722.17	705,472.42	16,330.42	443,919.33
Second quarter.....	1,274,953.22	814,449.14	16,584.75	443,919.33
Third quarter.....	1,044,262.77	830,594.10	18,214.88	195,453.79
Fourth quarter.....	345,567.99	165,601.15	15,702.92	164,263.92
New Mexico:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	121,591.62	83,896.25	13,867.87	24,327.50
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	245,772.45	171,722.87	96.01	73,953.57
First quarter.....	7,316.51	7,250.50	96.01	-----
Second quarter.....	45,469.75	27,423.97	-----	18,045.78
Third quarter.....	104,105.77	77,016.98	-----	27,088.79
Fourth quarter.....	88,850.42	60,031.42	-----	28,819.00
New York:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	775,381.95	775,381.95	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	10,668,389.84	9,882,021.93	103,972.85	682,395.06
First quarter.....	1,958,376.00	1,958,376.00	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	2,426,894.58	2,426,894.58	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	2,497,713.16	2,497,713.16	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	3,785,406.10	2,999,038.19	⁶ 103,972.85	⁶ 682,395.06
North Carolina:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	5,057.71	-----	5,057.71	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
First quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	169,470.00	169,470.00	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	558,316.91	531,264.83	17,718.75	9,333.33
First quarter.....	184,275.00	184,275.00	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	63,227.99	60,351.90	2,876.09	-----
Third quarter.....	154,175.18	142,362.68	11,812.50	-----
Fourth quarter.....	156,638.74	144,275.25	3,030.16	⁷ 9,333.33
Ohio:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	3,752,300.18	3,752,300.18	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	16,148,477.12	14,620,480.04	376,974.70	1,151,022.38
First quarter.....	3,141,273.30	2,654,411.32	139,695.65	347,166.33
Second quarter.....	4,019,620.44	3,555,211.46	126,000.00	338,408.98
Third quarter.....	4,388,973.86	4,227,085.46	40,497.05	121,391.35
Fourth quarter.....	4,598,609.52	4,183,771.80	70,782.00	344,055.72
Oklahoma:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	587,850.07	433,427.40	-----	154,422.67
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	4,039,288.74	3,666,522.34	76,356.00	296,410.40
First quarter.....	322,069.70	269,736.37	-----	52,333.33
Second quarter.....	832,882.98	787,500.00	15,120.00	30,262.98
Third quarter.....	1,253,173.87	1,118,917.28	45,360.00	88,896.59
Fourth quarter.....	1,631,162.19	1,499,368.69	15,876.00	124,917.50

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-2.—Federal grants to States with approved public-assistance plans: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters, and for the 5 months of the fiscal year 1935-36¹—Continued

State	Total	Old-age assistance ²	Aid to the blind ²	Aid to dependent children ³
Oregon:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	\$405,562.50	\$393,750.00	\$11,812.50	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,682,791.18	1,613,255.63	46,535.55	\$23,000.00
First quarter.....	484,312.50	472,500.00	11,812.50	-----
Second quarter.....	363,987.72	360,671.55	3,316.17	-----
Third quarter.....	394,003.34	377,555.25	16,448.09	-----
Fourth quarter.....	440,487.62	402,528.83	14,958.79	\$23,000.00
Pennsylvania:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	632,369.87	-----	632,369.87	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	11,997,457.20	8,735,982.86	1,741,025.42	1,520,448.92
First quarter.....	3,698,626.77	3,075,975.00	408,712.50	213,939.27
Second quarter.....	4,164,543.93	3,157,087.50	377,557.90	629,898.53
Third quarter.....	1,031,032.64	-----	462,738.57	568,294.07
Fourth quarter.....	3,103,253.86	2,502,920.36	492,016.45	108,317.05
Rhode Island:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	69,235.16	69,235.16	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	443,885.36	370,210.05	-----	73,675.31
First quarter.....	65,431.80	65,431.80	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	84,466.72	84,466.72	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	141,823.50	102,452.44	-----	39,371.06
Fourth quarter.....	152,163.34	117,859.09	-----	34,304.25
South Dakota:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	824,786.74	824,786.74	-----	-----
First quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	249,889.50	249,889.50	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	381,433.50	381,433.50	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	193,463.74	193,463.74	-----	-----
Texas:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	9,720,757.73	9,720,757.73	-----	-----
First quarter.....	2,088,450.00	2,088,450.00	-----	-----
Second quarter.....	2,415,000.00	2,415,000.00	-----	-----
Third quarter.....	2,677,500.00	2,677,500.00	-----	-----
Fourth quarter.....	2,539,807.73	2,539,807.73	-----	-----
Utah:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	452,732.57	313,980.70	20,204.10	118,547.77
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	854,628.28	589,154.53	22,409.70	243,064.05
First quarter.....	261,937.50	181,125.00	11,812.50	69,000.00
Second quarter.....	54,808.30	17,620.39	-----	37,187.91
Third quarter.....	217,985.85	151,652.79	1,480.57	64,852.49
Fourth quarter.....	319,896.63	238,756.35	9,116.63	72,023.65
Vermont:⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	128,374.72	118,041.84	2,625.00	7,707.88
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	355,659.47	317,103.62	10,473.04	28,082.81
First quarter.....	90,574.72	80,603.72	2,625.00	7,346.00
Second quarter.....	82,451.06	73,140.90	2,625.00	6,685.16
Third quarter.....	79,269.91	69,648.34	2,596.20	7,025.37
Fourth quarter.....	103,363.78	93,710.66	2,626.84	7,026.28
Washington:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	1,216,208.50	906,202.50	39,501.00	270,505.00
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	4,313,281.50	3,493,301.24	120,387.07	699,593.19
First quarter.....	719,467.78	533,943.64	38,981.25	146,542.89
Second quarter.....	1,211,782.67	1,043,890.05	24,263.86	143,628.76
Third quarter.....	1,238,731.06	1,017,063.92	27,825.97	193,841.17
Fourth quarter.....	1,143,299.99	898,403.63	29,315.99	215,580.37

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-2.—Federal grants to States with approved public-assistance plans: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters, and for the 5 months of the fiscal year 1935-36¹—Continued

State	Total	Old-age assistance ²	Aid to the blind ²	Aid to dependent children ³
West Virginia: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....				
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	\$986,787.69	\$732,866.50	\$37,800.00	\$216,121.19
First quarter.....				
Second quarter.....	563,275.00	354,375.00	18,900.00	190,000.00
Third quarter.....	374,367.06	354,375.00	18,900.00	1,092.06
Fourth quarter.....	49,145.63	24,116.50		25,029.13
Wisconsin: ⁴				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	1,918,690.82	1,338,750.00	121,607.49	458,333.33
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	5,423,841.13	4,225,556.53	287,308.49	910,976.11
First quarter.....	1,269,569.67	1,040,531.09	64,091.91	164,946.67
Second quarter.....	1,215,378.08	938,371.20	77,152.38	199,854.50
Third quarter.....	1,458,374.96	1,108,938.79	76,581.31	272,854.86
Fourth quarter.....	1,480,518.42	1,137,715.45	69,482.89	273,320.08
Wyoming:				
Total, 5 months 1935-36.....	123,548.93	96,493.83	12,698.70	14,356.40
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	454,082.98	340,931.35	33,739.97	79,411.66
First quarter.....	112,355.81	85,050.00	8,771.18	18,534.63
Second quarter.....	117,296.67	87,899.75	8,356.16	21,040.76
Third quarter.....	122,940.69	93,624.01	9,014.09	20,302.59
Fourth quarter.....	101,489.81	74,357.59	7,598.54	19,533.68

¹ Federal funds first became available on Feb. 11, 1936, to match sums provided by the States under public-assistance plans approved by the Social Security Board. For dates of approval of State plans and dates from which Federal funds first were available, see table C-1.

² Includes the total advanced to the States for assistance and an additional 5 percent for administration or assistance, or both, according to the provisions of titles I and X of the Social Security Act.

³ Includes the total advanced to the States for assistance and administration according to the provisions of title IV of the Social Security Act.

⁴ The following sums, representing one-half the collections made by States from the estates of recipients of old-age assistance, have been repaid the United States in accordance with title I, sec. 2 (a) (7) of the Social Security Act:

Total.....	\$32,792.50	Michigan.....	\$4,505.43
Arkansas.....	9.00	New Hampshire.....	97.47
Colorado.....	3,119.93	New Jersey.....	2,650.99
Connecticut.....	4,169.37	Vermont.....	518.75
District of Columbia.....	1,291.95	West Virginia.....	36.25
Indiana.....	4,949.42	Wisconsin.....	11,443.94

Amounts so recovered are deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for the purposes of title I.

⁵ These advances for old-age assistance cover June only.

⁶ This advance covers May and June only.

⁷ This advance covers June only.

⁸ This advance covers June 7 to June 30 only.

PUBLIC-ASSISTANCE STATISTICS

The following statistics of public assistance under the Social Security Act are tabulated from monthly reports received from the States by the Division of Public Assistance Statistics of the Bureau of Research and Statistics.

To promote economical and coordinated reporting on the several aspects of the relief program in the States, the Division of Public Assistance Statistics has undertaken, at the request of the Central Statistical Board and other Federal agencies, the collection of statistics on general relief formerly reported to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. By arrangement with the Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration for inclusion of their data, it has become possible for the Division to compile and publish monthly statistics on all programs of public aid in the United States.

Tables C-3 to C-17, inclusive, are based on data submitted by those States which had public-assistance plans approved by the Social Security Board and were administering Federal funds during the specified periods. The numbers of States thus included are:

Month	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children
Fiscal year 1935-36:			
1936:			
February.....	16	9	9
March.....	21	11	12
April.....	28	17	17
May.....	32	19	17
June.....	34	21	20
Fiscal year 1936-37:			
1936:			
July.....	36	22	22
August.....	38	23	23
September.....	38	23	25
October.....	40	23	26
November.....	42	23	26
December.....	42	23	26
1937:			
January.....	42	25	28
February.....	42	26	28
March.....	42	26	28
April.....	42	27	28
May.....	42	28	30
June.....	41	28	31

For administrative reasons, States have not always made payments for the first month for which Federal funds were available. The numbers listed above are, therefore, not necessarily the same as those included in other tabulations in this appendix.

TABLE C-3.—All public relief in the United States: Cases receiving public assistance under the Social Security Act, cases receiving general relief, number of persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program, and cases receiving subsistence payments under the Resettlement Administration, Feb. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937¹ (all figures corrected to July 25, 1937)

Month	Cases ² receiving public assistance under the Social Security Act				Cases re- ceiving general relief ³	Number of persons certified as in need of relief em- ployed under the Works Program ⁴		Cases for which sub- sistence payments were certi- fied by the Resettle- ment Ad- ministra- tion ⁵
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children			Works Progress Admin- istration	Other Federal agen- cies ⁶	
			Families	Children				
Fiscal year 1935-36:								
February.....	246,820	12,054	26,570	68,663	2,133,000	2,898,849	601,581	139,347
March.....	294,224	13,103	27,447	70,301	2,005,000	2,734,371	605,872	172,177
April.....	471,364	16,374	56,898	144,413	1,825,000	2,442,694	605,305	107,932
May.....	563,578	16,646	61,170	154,600	1,668,000	2,219,749	636,234	85,884
June.....	604,095	17,570	70,026	177,466	1,566,000	2,135,636	607,579	62,357
Fiscal year 1936-37:								
July.....	787,026	26,499	89,135	225,784	1,460,000	2,129,488	606,511	41,212
August.....	843,415	26,902	83,975	218,278	1,437,000	2,253,641	587,586	60,220
September.....	861,452	27,479	91,693	238,708	1,394,000	2,349,992	588,997	77,290
October.....	973,146	27,984	105,023	269,478	1,406,000	2,445,415	598,502	88,153
November.....	1,035,221	28,436	107,310	274,223	1,415,000	2,347,669	572,361	92,749
December.....	1,106,930	28,971	109,720	280,325	1,518,000	2,071,287	536,822	⁷ 134,809
January.....	1,151,193	29,423	117,702	299,661	1,664,000	2,033,650	529,121	⁷ 334,761
February.....	1,201,009	30,124	122,350	310,306	1,726,000	2,032,656	505,700	⁷ 214,749
March.....	1,253,800	30,999	128,590	325,129	1,683,000	2,018,251	438,340	⁷ 322,606
April.....	1,297,146	31,592	133,966	338,860	⁸ 1,557,000	1,989,415	498,085	299,750
May.....	1,328,587	35,167	165,711	412,955	⁸ 1,383,000	1,926,345	480,303	217,633
June.....	1,293,964	35,974	170,768	425,065	⁸ 1,274,000	1,753,876	⁸ 453,071	191,248

¹ The several columns must not be added together to obtain a grand total for any month, since, by definition, the same family may be counted in 2 or more columns and since it is known that this occurs in a considerable proportion of the cases.

² A "case" is defined as a "grant" of public assistance. If 2 persons are granted old-age assistance or aid to the blind, both are counted in this table. If only 1 of the 2 is granted assistance, even though both are eligible, only 1 is counted here. An adult must be certified to receive aid granted in behalf of dependent children. The count of cases of aid to dependent children is similar to a count of family relief cases except that an aged person in the family which receives aid to dependent children may be certified for old-age assistance and thus will be counted as a separate case in this table. Figures for old-age assistance include Hawaii.

³ Data for January 1936 through March 1937 from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records; for April 1937 and subsequent months from the Social Security Board. Figures are for the continental United States only; are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁴ Data from the Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records, are for the week ending nearest the end of the month. Figures are for the continental United States and exclude persons employed on National Youth Administration work projects and persons assisted under the student-aid program.

⁵ Other agencies include bureaus of regular Government departments and independent establishments engaged in activities which could be expanded to employ relief workers and emergency agencies such as the Public Works Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration. Emergency Conservation Work also is included in this column. The figures for this program include persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps and persons certified as in need of relief employed on Indian Emergency Conservation Work.

⁶ Data from the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration. These figures are for the continental United States only. This count represents the number of emergency grant vouchers certified. Ordinarily only 1 grant voucher per case is certified per month.

⁷ For administrative reasons 2 payments were certified for some cases in January and March 1937 and such cases are counted twice in these 2 months but are not counted in December 1936 and February 1937, respectively.

⁸ Preliminary figures subject to revision.

TABLE C-4.—All public relief in the United States: Obligations incurred for payments to recipients of special types of public assistance, for general relief extended to cases in the United States, earnings of persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program, and subsistence payments under the Resettlement Administration, Feb. 1, 1936–June 30, 1937 (all figures corrected to July 25, 1937)

Month	All public relief excluding administrative expense ¹	Obligations incurred for payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance						Obligations incurred for general relief extended to cases ⁴	Earnings of persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program ⁵		Resettlement Administration subsistence payments ⁷
		Under the Social Security Act ²							Works Progress Administration	Other Federal agencies ⁶	
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children	Not under the Social Security Act ³					
						(⁸)	(⁹)				
Total for 17 months.....	\$3,407,934,445	\$334,405,977	\$277,524,116	\$10,815,299	\$46,066,562	\$51,844,000	\$604,320,000	\$1,948,367,495	\$424,713,388	\$44,283,585	
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	(⁸)	41,221,361	33,805,934	1,810,105	5,605,322	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	
February.....	213,197,404	4,635,973	3,746,305	286,742	602,926	7,694,000	46,960,000	129,385,446	21,924,976	2,597,009	
March.....	223,089,041	5,295,326	4,338,450	315,694	641,182	7,687,000	44,660,000	135,847,100	26,448,262	3,151,353	
April.....	209,697,739	8,796,352	7,079,861	385,126	1,331,365	5,295,000	40,430,000	126,632,798	26,529,936	2,013,653	
May.....	196,821,136	10,782,022	8,986,089	390,125	1,396,808	4,043,000	35,500,000	118,199,220	26,939,674	1,307,230	
June.....	195,948,625	11,711,688	9,655,229	423,418	1,633,041	4,080,000	33,660,000	113,154,536	32,367,719	944,682	
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	2,369,180,500	293,184,616	243,718,182	9,005,194	40,461,240	23,045,000	403,110,000	1,325,148,395	290,422,821	34,269,668	
July.....	186,970,935	15,804,054	13,056,931	646,541	2,100,582	2,477,000	31,130,000	109,918,300	27,078,731	562,850	
August.....	191,126,452	18,092,958	15,101,666	662,237	2,329,115	2,008,000	29,870,000	113,215,714	27,044,374	895,376	
September.....	196,477,186	19,376,281	16,078,288	682,129	2,615,864	2,001,000	30,230,000	116,639,794	27,081,701	1,148,410	
October.....	205,012,106	21,452,940	17,984,943	704,990	2,763,007	2,021,000	30,920,000	122,334,178	26,916,981	1,367,007	
November.....	207,094,235	22,896,097	19,331,519	722,563	2,842,015	2,094,000	32,130,000	124,318,957	24,239,211	1,415,970	
December.....	203,619,307	24,508,122	20,763,277	738,325	3,001,520	2,123,000	36,530,000	114,553,614	23,735,926	92,173,645	

January.....	108,115,621	25,739,031	21,655,757	750,515	3,332,759	2,092,000	37,980,000	103,892,256	22,928,190	5,484,144
February.....	108,524,379	26,806,920	22,539,413	767,244	3,500,263	2,094,000	39,310,000	105,160,795	21,618,384	9,534,280
March.....	205,130,802	28,166,519	23,628,623	787,795	3,750,101	2,101,000	39,830,000	106,766,585	22,735,783	5,530,915
April.....	199,148,732	29,026,304	24,338,913	795,885	3,870,506	2,102,000	10,355,970,000	104,866,364	21,931,522	5,252,542
May.....	194,426,595	30,742,323	24,754,845	863,714	3,123,764	1,095,000	10,30,820,000	104,118,539	24,072,261	3,668,472
June.....	183,534,150	30,578,067	24,463,067	883,256	3,231,744	927,000	10,25,390,000	10,99,363,269	21,039,757	3,236,057

¹ This total is partly estimated but is believed to be complete for the continental United States.

² Amount of payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds; administrative expenses excluded. In all States payments must be made in cash. In most States these payments are made within the month for which the assistance is intended. In a few States, however, checks are written prior to the beginning of the month or after the end of the month for which payments are made. States are requested, therefore, to report the amount of obligations incurred for the month for direct assistance. These figures are for direct assistance to recipients only and do not include obligations incurred for payments to persons other than those certified for public assistance, such as payments for burial or payments to physicians, hospitals, clinics, or others rendering services to the clients. Figures for old-age assistance include Hawaii.

³ Amount of payments to recipients from State and local funds for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind not administered under plans approved by the Social Security Board. Figures for old-age assistance include Alaska and Hawaii. All figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁴ Figures for January 1936 through March 1937 from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records; for April 1937 and subsequent months from the Social Security Board. These figures are for the continental United States only and exclude administrative expense, nonrelief expense, and the expense of special programs. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁵ Data from the Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records. These figures are for the continental United States only.

⁶ Other agencies include bureaus of regular Government departments and independent establishments engaged in activities which could be expanded to employ relief workers, and emergency agencies such as the Public Works Administration, the Resettlement Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the National Youth Administration. Emergency Conservation Work also is included in this column. The figures for this program include the obligations incurred for allowances to enrolled members of the Civilian Conservation Corps and payments to persons certified as in need of relief employed on Indian Emergency Conservation Work. All figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁷ Data from Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration. These figures are for the continental United States only and represent the amount of emergency grant vouchers certified for subsistence payments to cases.

⁸ Total for fiscal year omitted, since data given in this column are complete for that year only for assistance under the Social Security Act.

⁹ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

¹⁰ Preliminary figures subject to revision.

34. Pennsylvania.....	(3)	44,012	47,929	48,010	52,451	56,730	62,036	67,703	70,017	74,886	81,097	87,623	90,073
35. Rhode Island.....	(3)	1,935	2,189	2,384	2,619	3,009	3,242	3,435	3,671	3,880	4,093	4,301	4,510
36. South Dakota.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,282	5,738	10,038	13,031	12,930	12,101	9,275	8,684	8,623
37. Texas.....	(3)	59,909	75,604	81,269	86,792	90,256	101,319	93,126	103,195	121,711	127,772	129,805	128,226
38. Utah.....	(3)	4,298	4,202	4,560	4,909	5,106	5,294	5,430	5,691	5,961	6,283	6,434	6,540
39. Vermont.....	(3)	4,090	4,096	4,066	4,030	4,002	3,967	3,910	3,874	3,879	3,900	3,888	3,869
40. Washington.....	(3)	15,547	21,871	24,612	26,214	27,542	28,210	28,916	29,715	30,325	30,694	31,269	31,800
41. West Virginia.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	40	2,875	4,781	8,264	10,418	13,589	15,718	17,120	18,128
42. Wisconsin.....	(3)	30,075	31,118	31,985	32,821	33,482	33,992	34,536	35,004	35,463	35,815	35,936	36,208
43. Wyoming.....	(3)	2,353	2,461	2,506	2,511	2,534	2,560	2,610	2,651	2,691	2,716	2,709	2,818

¹ The number reported in this table is the number of recipients whose applications for old-age assistance have been approved formally. This number may be less than the total number of persons eligible for and receiving old-age assistance since, in certain States, a grant may be made to cover the needs of 2 or more aged persons. The number is also less than the total number of persons in households receiving old-age assistance, since only the person formally granted and receiving old-age assistance for each month is counted.

² Figures include Confederate pensioners as follows: 1936—July, August, and September, 2,281; October, November, and December, 2,212; 1937—January, February, and March, 2,035; April, 1,947; May and June, 1,720.

³ Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan this month.
⁴ Federal funds available but no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.
⁵ Because of a change in accounting procedure, no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.
⁶ Because of inadequacy of State funds, no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.
⁷ Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through Aug. 31, 1936. First Federal funds available under revised plan Oct. 1, 1936.

35. Rhode Island.....	120,208	33,630	37,514	40,844	45,078	51,906	56,182	59,578	64,178	67,934	72,052	76,362	80,700
36. South Dakota.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	72,137	123,840	212,905	208,059	240,475	221,918	171,208	80,570	80,531
37. Texas.....	(3)	949,055	1,186,756	1,273,559	1,351,137	1,396,820	1,536,156	1,394,945	1,514,489	1,719,262	1,784,005	1,793,843	1,761,540
38. Utah.....	300,871	80,313	79,156	101,792	109,974	114,671	119,279	122,655	128,712	134,866	142,230	145,962	147,976
39. Vermont.....	230,299	45,771	46,130	45,952	45,540	45,362	44,996	44,498	44,540	45,314	46,492	46,666	46,434
40. Washington.....	1,541,687	398,114	441,471	501,977	534,098	561,458	575,677	590,028	608,271	621,392	631,086	648,410	665,906
41. West Virginia.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	40	12,721	59,500	106,022	137,438	207,981	240,909	263,145	278,276
42. Wisconsin.....	2,061,488	543,870	564,135	584,912	607,246	626,899	640,265	652,919	667,633	680,745	690,477	696,873	702,623
43. Wyoming.....	168,976	49,312	51,204	51,716	51,960	52,670	53,434	54,212	55,388	56,220	56,832	57,960	58,832

¹ Amount of payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded. In all States payments must be made in cash. In most States these payments are made within the month for which the assistance is intended. In a few States, however, checks are written prior to the beginning of the month or after the end of the month for which payments are made. States are requested, therefore, to report the amount of obligations incurred for the month for direct assistance. These figures are for direct assistance to recipients only and do not include obligations incurred for payments to persons other than those certified for public assistance, such as payments for burial or payments to physicians, hospitals, clinics, or others rendering services to the client.

² Figures include amount of payments to Confederate pensioners as follows: 1936—

July, August, and September, \$52,175; October, November, and December, \$50,345; 1937—January, February, and March, \$16,099; April, \$33,719; May and June, \$47,470.

³ Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan this month.

⁴ Federal funds available but no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.

⁵ Because of a change in accounting procedure, no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.

⁶ Because of inadequacy of State funds, no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.

⁷ Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through Aug. 31, 1936. First Federal funds available under revised plan Oct. 1, 1936.

TABLE C-7.—*Old-age assistance: Average payment per recipient, by months, for the fiscal year 1936-37 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)*

State	Average payment ¹ per recipient of old-age assistance, by month, fiscal year 1936-37											
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Median for States making payments.	\$16.16	\$16.79	\$16.75	\$16.62	\$16.61	\$17.02	\$17.14	\$17.30	\$17.34	\$17.38	\$17.02	\$17.20
1. Alabama ²	10.54	10.74	10.72	10.81	10.80	10.72	10.47	10.46	10.56	11.38	10.87	10.78
2. Arizona.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	40
3. Arkansas.....	5.90	5.96	5.98	9.00	9.00	9.01	9.04	9.04	9.01	9.04	9.05	9.05
4. California.....	31.29	31.46	31.50	31.45	31.55	31.36	31.51	31.56	31.44	31.37	31.42	31.35
5. Colorado.....	20.75	27.14	27.56	27.59	27.65	27.65	27.66	27.68	27.68	27.65	27.59	27.57
6. Connecticut.....	24.72	25.38	24.86	26.03	25.21	26.27	25.77	23.49	26.17	25.41	26.22	25.46
7. Delaware.....	10.33	10.37	10.42	10.53	10.59	10.63	10.68	10.71	10.71	10.70	10.71	10.70
8. District of Columbia.....	⁵⁰	25.34	25.31	25.75	25.24	25.21	25.34	25.32	25.31	25.26	24.80	24.73
9. Florida.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.31	10.54	10.90	10.85	10.89	11.11	11.31	11.44	11.55
10. Hawaii.....	(3)	(2)	11.42	11.41	11.35	11.45	11.45	13.43	13.70	14.24	14.55	12.61
11. Idaho.....	21.14	23.66	23.45	23.38	23.34	23.31	23.29	23.32	23.30	23.21	23.24	23.14
12. Illinois.....	12.83	13.13	13.66	14.16	14.83	15.42	15.68	16.06	16.33	16.48	16.46	16.47
13. Indiana.....	8.31	9.64	11.43	12.92	13.77	14.31	14.64	14.90	15.10	15.29	15.43	15.53
14. Iowa.....	14.55	14.53	14.58	14.64	14.64	14.69	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.83	14.84	14.88
15. Kentucky.....	⁴⁰	7.43	9.16	9.56	9.73	9.98	10.03	10.05	10.03	9.98	9.96	9.95
16. Louisiana.....	10.62	11.04	12.01	12.65	12.59	12.70	12.33	12.09	11.73	11.54	11.28	9.35
17. Maine.....	19.87	20.03	20.09	⁶⁰	20.06	20.05	20.04	20.05	20.04	20.02	20.01	19.97
18. Maryland.....	15.89	15.93	16.06	16.57	16.52	16.46	16.93	17.13	17.17	17.17	17.24	17.20
19. Massachusetts.....	24.27	24.52	25.02	25.84	26.06	26.25	26.39	26.59	27.66	26.81	26.75	26.84
20. Michigan.....	16.42	16.44	16.37	16.40	16.42	16.47	16.56	16.69	16.74	16.76	16.80	17.16
21. Minnesota.....	18.40	18.56	18.63	18.67	18.79	18.84	18.96	18.98	19.13	19.23	19.31	19.38
22. Mississippi.....	3.58	3.56	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.92	4.03	4.02	4.06	4.08	4.11	4.17
23. Missouri.....	9.35	9.35	9.35	11.41	11.43	11.43	11.43	11.43	11.42	11.42	11.42	⁴⁰
24. Montana.....	17.89	20.05	20.60	20.37	20.46	20.41	20.39	20.66	20.60	20.75	20.79	20.80
25. Nebraska.....	14.68	14.69	14.93	15.61	16.59	17.31	17.62	18.00	18.23	18.28	18.17	18.04
26. New Hampshire.....	20.59	21.15	21.26	21.49	21.46	21.51	21.60	21.95	21.79	21.78	21.85	21.91
27. New Jersey.....	15.82	15.83	15.88	16.02	16.09	16.21	16.35	16.46	16.58	16.67	16.70	16.74
28. New Mexico.....	14.66	15.05	16.12	16.27	16.63	16.73	16.76	16.92	17.07	9.79	10.74	10.50
29. New York.....	20.66	20.83	20.97	21.27	21.41	21.41	21.38	21.47	21.76	22.99	22.15	22.08
30. North Dakota.....	15.26	15.26	15.42	15.57	15.68	15.84	15.90	15.99	16.04	16.22	16.28	16.32
31. Ohio.....	15.14	25.00	24.97	24.90	24.78	24.51	24.34	23.77	23.22	22.72	22.63	22.67
32. Oklahoma.....	7.95	5.00	(7)	8.00	11.55	13.70	14.23	14.51	14.74	14.79	14.83	14.83
33. Oregon.....	20.72	20.97	21.03	21.03	21.05	21.11	21.15	21.31	21.27	21.32	21.34	21.38
34. Pennsylvania.....	21.40	21.52	21.64	21.70	21.67	21.70	21.73	21.73	21.76	21.81	21.84	21.90
35. Rhode Island.....	17.38	17.14	17.13	17.21	17.25	17.33	17.34	17.48	17.51	17.60	17.75	17.89
36. South Dakota.....	(3)	(2)	(3)	21.98	21.58	21.21	20.57	18.60	18.34	18.78	9.31	9.34
37. Texas.....	15.82	15.70	15.67	15.58	15.48	15.16	14.98	14.68	14.12	13.96	13.82	13.74
38. Utah.....	18.69	18.57	22.32	22.40	22.46	22.53	22.59	22.62	22.62	22.64	22.69	22.63
39. Vermont.....	11.19	11.26	11.30	11.30	11.33	11.34	11.38	11.50	11.68	11.92	12.00	12.00
40. Washington.....	19.93	20.19	20.40	20.35	20.39	20.41	20.40	20.47	20.49	20.56	20.74	20.90
41. West Virginia.....	(3)	(2)	(3)	⁴⁰	4.42	12.45	12.83	13.19	15.31	15.33	15.37	15.35
42. Wisconsin.....	18.08	18.13	18.29	18.50	18.72	18.84	18.91	19.07	19.20	19.28	19.39	19.41
43. Wyoming.....	20.96	20.81	20.64	20.69	20.79	20.87	20.77	20.89	20.90	20.92	20.93	20.90

¹ Amount of payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded. (See footnote 1, table C-6.)

² Average payment per recipient for Confederate pensioners as follows: 1936—July, August, and September, \$22.87; October, November, and December, \$22.76; 1937—January, February, and March, \$22.64; April, \$27.59; May and June, \$27.60.

³ Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan this month.

⁴ Federal funds available but no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.

⁵ Because of a change in accounting procedure, no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.

⁶ Because of inadequacy of State funds, no payments made for old-age assistance for this month.

⁷ Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through Aug. 31, 1936. First Federal funds available under revised plan Oct. 1, 1936.

TABLE C-8.—*Old-age assistance: Applications during the fiscal year 1936-37 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)*

	Number of applications for old-age assistance during the fiscal year 1936-37 ¹						
State	Pending ²	Received	Total	Disposed of during fiscal year			Pending June 30, 1937
				Total	Granted	Other disposition	
Total for 38 States..	624, 876	687, 037	1, 311, 913	1, 083, 117	721, 313	361, 804	³ 228, 796
1. Alabama.....	13, 836	11, 540	25, 376	22, 415	7, 139	15, 276	2, 961
2. Arizona.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
3. Arkansas.....	2, 051	22, 364	24, 415	12, 729	6, 278	6, 451	11, 686
4. California.....	16, 807	50, 473	67, 280	59, 620	45, 008	14, 612	7, 660
5. Colorado.....	1, 710	15, 770	17, 480	16, 829	12, 914	3, 915	651
6. Connecticut.....	3, 283	6, 407	9, 690	8, 737	7, 112	1, 625	953
7. Delaware.....	1, 421	1, 933	3, 354	2, 415	1, 092	1, 323	939
8. District of Columbia..	2, 713	1, 608	4, 321	3, 366	2, 319	1, 047	955
9. Florida.....	5, 825	16, 957	22, 782	14, 366	10, 961	3, 405	8, 416
10. Hawaii.....	29	693	722	573	495	78	149
11. Idaho.....	261	3, 623	3, 884	3, 632	2, 542	1, 090	252
12. Illinois.....	147, 239	56, 531	203, 770	175, 786	121, 994	53, 792	27, 984
13. Indiana.....	11, 871	19, 052	30, 923	27, 985	19, 023	8, 962	2, 938
14. Iowa.....	17, 009	9, 987	27, 086	18, 841	11, 961	6, 877	8, 245
15. Kentucky.....	0	66, 639	66, 639	42, 588	36, 989	5, 599	24, 051
16. Louisiana.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
17. Maine.....	18, 934	7, 630	26, 564	6, 243	2, 985	3, 258	20, 321
18. Maryland.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
19. Massachusetts.....	2, 125	2, 758	4, 883	2, 871	2, 205	666	2, 012
20. Michigan.....	4, 120	19, 813	23, 933	19, 253	13, 214	6, 009	4, 680
21. Minnesota.....	12, 086	20, 553	32, 639	30, 789	22, 210	8, 579	1, 850
22. Mississippi.....	2, 893	8, 626	11, 519	10, 524	7, 025	3, 499	995
23. Missouri.....	68, 299	16, 830	85, 129	53, 898	42, 652	11, 246	31, 231
24. Montana.....	7, 174	7, 263	14, 437	13, 752	11, 270	2, 482	685
25. Nebraska.....	2, 858	10, 639	13, 497	12, 509	9, 470	3, 039	983
26. New Hampshire.....	408	2, 140	2, 548	2, 316	1, 421	925	202
27. New Jersey.....	6, 112	17, 792	23, 904	22, 183	12, 322	9, 861	1, 721
28. New Mexico.....	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
29. New York.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
30. North Dakota.....	1, 439	6, 680	8, 119	7, 350	5, 076	2, 274	769
31. Ohio.....	20, 890	49, 787	70, 677	48, 495	26, 046	22, 449	22, 182
32. Oklahoma.....	530	59, 448	59, 978	55, 790	36, 199	19, 591	4, 188
33. Oregon.....	2, 806	6, 329	9, 135	8, 188	5, 415	2, 773	947
34. Pennsylvania.....	58, 953	29, 728	88, 681	82, 148	49, 766	32, 382	6, 533
35. Rhode Island.....	10, 156	3, 296	13, 452	10, 715	3, 284	7, 431	2, 737
36. South Dakota.....	0	20, 169	20, 169	17, 629	15, 044	2, 585	2, 540
37. Texas.....	145, 853	44, 269	190, 122	186, 375	115, 965	70, 410	3, 747
38. Utah.....	697	4, 254	4, 951	4, 796	3, 421	1, 375	155
39. Vermont.....	2, 949	1, 170	4, 119	896	389	507	3, 223
40. Washington.....	23, 802	13, 803	37, 605	24, 054	17, 185	6, 869	13, 551
41. West Virginia.....	0	35, 033	35, 033	30, 855	19, 266	11, 589	4, 178
42. Wisconsin.....	7, 324	14, 203	21, 527	20, 167	12, 656	7, 511	1, 360
43. Wyoming.....	323	1, 247	1, 570	1, 409	967	442	161

¹ Figures for each State limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.

² Figures represent the number of applications pending on July 1, 1936, or at the beginning of the first month for which Federal funds were available subsequent to July 1, 1936.

³ In addition, the following States reported applications pending June 30, 1937: Louisiana, 4,594; Maryland, 4,995; New Mexico, 1,256; New York, 9,831; making a total of 249,472 applications pending in 42 States.

⁴ Federal funds available from June 1, 1937, but no applications for old-age assistance reported.

⁵ Data cover 10 months for which State reported completely.

⁶ Report for June received too late to be included in this table.

⁷ Data cover 1 month for which State reported completely.

⁸ Data cover 9 months for which State reported completely.

TABLE C-9.—Aid to the blind: Number of recipients, by months, for the fiscal year 1936-37 and average monthly number for the fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months) in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)

State	Average monthly number of recipients of aid to the blind, fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months)	Number of recipients ¹ of aid to the blind, by month, fiscal year 1936-37											
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total.....	20,954	26,499	26,902	27,479	27,984	28,436	28,971	29,423	30,124	30,999	31,592	35,167	35,974
1. Alabama.....	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	104	158	192
2. Arizona.....	40	65	82	107	134	153	167	173	143	148	160	171	177
3. Arkansas.....	384	427	446	478	497	526	566	603	610	628	669	690	716
4. California.....	(2)	4,271	4,287	4,366	4,417	4,441	4,516	4,542	4,575	4,640	4,666	4,701	4,761
5. Colorado.....	388	561	603	614	634	634	651	643	581	586	585	588	584
6. Connecticut.....	155	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
7. District of Columbia.....	18	(4)	47	65	72	84	98	109	115	121	128	139	143
8. Idaho.....	190	228	237	248	262	262	263	264	263	267	271	258	261
9. Indiana.....	1,072	1,066	1,055	1,005	1,044	1,203	1,358	1,464	1,568	1,633	1,748	1,863	1,942
10. Louisiana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
11. Maine.....	1,098	1,098	1,106	1,113	1,129	1,144	1,137	1,148	1,128	1,113	1,112	1,137	1,157
12. Maryland.....	551	545	553	567	571	574	574	579	590	602	600	581	587
13. Massachusetts.....	4,424	1,069	1,042	1,042	1,001	971	955	962	975	957	956	970	981
14. Michigan.....	(2)	180	183	191	258	340	385	432	466	492	538	563	587
15. Mississippi.....	873	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
16. Nebraska.....	192	445	499	528	541	529	504	509	520	527	543	546	552
17. New Hampshire.....	253	296	268	272	274	269	272	273	278	282	284	286	287
18. New Jersey.....	(2)	458	460	456	465	460	475	467	483	483	486	482	493
19. New Mexico.....	10	19	51	123	133	140	145	150	154	160	165	171	172
20. New York.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,353	2,319
21. North Carolina.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
22. North Dakota.....	378	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	3	13	25	33	54
23. Ohio.....	(2)	3,636	3,409	3,515	3,506	3,482	3,544	3,581	3,610	3,641	3,668	3,676	3,689
24. Oklahoma.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	329	340	367	1,221	1,466
25. Oregon.....	36	121	186	226	259	296	320	339	346	367	389	398	405
26. Pennsylvania.....	7,753	8,698	8,991	9,179	9,421	9,535	9,628	9,738	9,892	10,003	10,156	10,306	10,461

27. Utah.....	162	208	207	210	216	231	236	247	250	253	252	254
28. Vermont.....	86	125	144	147	149	147	147	147	149	149	149	148
29. Washington.....	669	710	736	748	743	789	813	815	856	412	727	765
30. West Virginia.....	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	5 0	5 0	5 0	38	243	416	586	663
31. Wisconsin.....	2, 077	2, 119	2, 122	2, 090	2, 068	2, 042	2, 034	2, 017	2, 003	1, 995	1, 982	1, 980
32. Wyoming.....	155	184	188	189	190	184	183	182	185	184	180	178

¹ The number reported in this table is the number of recipients whose applications for aid to the blind have been approved formally. This number may be less than the total number of persons eligible for and receiving aid to the blind, since in certain States 1 grant may be made to cover the needs of 2 or more blind persons. The number is also less than the total number of persons in households receiving aid to the blind, since only the person formally granted and receiving aid to the blind for each month is counted.

² Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan this month.

³ Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936. No request from the State for Federal funds after July 1, 1936.

⁴ Because of a change in accounting procedure no payments made for aid to the blind for this month.

⁵ Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to the blind for this month.

⁶ Federal funds available for February and March 1936; legislation expired Apr. 1, 1936.

⁷ Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936; payments suspended July 1, 1936.

TABLE C-10.—Aid to the blind: Obligations incurred for payments¹ to recipients, by months, for the fiscal year 1936-37 and total for the fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months) in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)

State	Obligations incurred for payments to recipients of aid to the blind												
	Fiscal year 1936-37												
	Fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total.....	\$1,810,105	\$646,541	\$662,237	\$682,129	\$704,990	\$722,563	\$738,325	\$750,515	\$767,244	\$787,795	\$795,885	\$863,714	\$883,256
1. Alabama.....	(4)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(4)	968	1,578	1,862
2. Arizona.....	718	1,184	1,567	2,051	2,541	2,984	3,284	3,480	2,589	3,066	3,355	3,624	3,844
3. Arkansas.....	5,670	2,452	2,606	2,870	4,394	4,696	5,136	5,377	5,393	5,389	5,983	6,187	6,416
4. California.....	(4)	145,422	147,326	151,541	154,322	156,331	159,006	160,779	162,636	165,140	166,743	168,607	170,541
5. Colorado.....	22,270	11,048	12,938	14,284	15,500	15,904	16,688	16,616	15,135	15,340	15,386	15,615	15,530
6. Connecticut.....	10,031	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
7. District of Columbia.....	1,134	(4)	1,092	1,506	1,707	2,013	2,372	2,665	2,800	2,956	3,190	3,458	3,559
8. Idaho.....	23,940	5,658	5,738	5,903	6,091	6,055	6,122	6,130	6,134	6,210	6,321	6,019	6,090
9. Indiana.....	57,255	18,973	18,787	17,892	18,752	21,736	24,425	26,054	27,988	29,169	31,204	33,332	35,029
10. Louisiana.....	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
11. Maine.....	77,598	16,140	17,016	17,897	18,934	20,114	20,464	21,473	21,321	21,696	22,252	23,220	24,466
12. Maryland.....	18,847	10,486	9,598	10,054	10,877	10,498	10,672	10,793	11,360	11,701	11,879	11,664	11,779
13. Massachusetts.....	50,827	16,746	16,511	16,533	16,043	15,797	15,723	16,127	16,570	16,384	16,677	17,108	17,592
14. Michigan.....	(4)	4,064	3,888	4,145	4,715	7,073	8,726	9,569	10,118	10,405	12,146	12,260	12,276
15. Mississippi.....	13,495	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
16. Nebraska.....	12,715	8,161	9,216	9,823	10,069	10,055	9,709	9,776	10,109	10,293	10,577	10,718	10,834
17. New Hampshire.....	21,129	4,865	4,942	5,088	5,120	5,139	5,234	5,314	5,410	5,549	5,610	5,614	5,715
18. New Jersey.....	(3)	9,672	9,694	9,568	9,757	9,690	9,919	9,828	10,233	10,269	10,363	10,324	10,608
19. New Mexico.....	199	363	886	2,236	2,387	2,503	2,658	2,682	2,752	2,962	2,393	2,504	2,481
20. New York.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	35,846	34,856
21. North Carolina.....	12,330	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	600	978
22. North Dakota.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	600	978
23. Ohio.....	(4)	48,558	45,691	49,385	55,149	56,679	58,697	60,266	61,355	62,550	63,856	64,776	65,849
24. Oklahoma.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,791	24,093
25. Oregon.....	1,817	3,069	4,655	5,676	6,507	7,427	7,865	8,253	8,447	9,055	9,622	9,822	10,138
26. Pennsylvania.....	1,157,366	259,772	268,832	274,080	281,134	285,299	288,134	291,453	296,069	299,411	303,904	308,384	313,030

27. Utah.....	62,529	22,950	1,616	4,322	5,203	9,479	5,933	5,877	6,015	6,010	6,142	6,056	6,172
28. Vermont.....	(1)	(1)	24,086	1,080	1,670	1,670	1,654	1,652	1,682	1,676	1,688	1,680	1,670
29. Washington.....	215,491	44,716	(2)	24,403	25,713	25,713	26,723	26,865	27,700	28,517	13,718	25,241	26,694
30. West Virginia.....	27,795	6,077	(2)	60	60	60	60	310	686	4,370	7,500	10,738	12,255
31. Wisconsin.....			44,895	43,919	43,577	43,577	43,469	43,352	43,176	43,184	43,291	42,965	43,114
32. Wyoming.....			6,221	6,286	6,071	6,071	5,981	5,931	6,066	6,046	5,978	5,823	5,722

¹ Amount of payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded. In all States payments must be made in cash. In most States these payments are made within the month for which the assistance is intended. In a few States, however, checks are written prior to the beginning of the month or after the end of the month for which payments are made. States are requested, therefore, to report the amount of obligations incurred for the month for direct assistance. These figures are for direct assistance to recipients only and do not include obligations incurred for payments to persons other than those certified for public assistance, such as payments for burial or payments to physicians, hospitals, clinics, or others rendering services to the client.

² Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan this month.

³ Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936. No request from the State for Federal funds after July 1, 1935.

⁴ Because of a change in accounting procedure no payments made for aid to the blind for this month.

⁵ Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to the blind for this month.

⁶ Federal funds available for February and March 1936; legislation expired Apr. 1, 1936.

⁷ Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936; payments suspended July 1, 1936.

TABLE C-11.—*Aid to the blind: Average payment per recipient, by months, for the fiscal year 1936-37 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)*

State	Average payment ¹ per recipient of aid to the blind, by month, fiscal year 1936-37											
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Median for States making payments.....	\$19.46	\$21.07	\$19.17	\$18.96	\$20.80	\$20.94	\$21.04	\$19.45	\$20.20	\$20.01	\$20.25	\$20.04
1. Alabama.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.31	9.99	9.70
2. Arizona.....	18.22	19.11	19.17	18.96	19.50	19.66	20.12	18.10	20.72	20.97	21.19	20.02
3. Arkansas.....	5.74	5.84	6.00	8.84	8.93	9.07	8.92	8.84	8.58	8.94	8.97	8.96
4. California.....	34.05	34.36	34.71	34.94	35.20	35.21	35.39	35.55	35.59	35.74	35.87	35.82
5. Colorado.....	19.69	21.46	23.26	24.45	25.08	25.64	25.84	26.05	26.18	26.30	26.56	26.59
6. Connecticut.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
7. District of Columbia.....	(4)	23.23	23.17	23.71	23.96	24.20	24.45	24.35	24.43	24.92	24.88	24.89
8. Idaho.....	24.82	24.21	23.80	23.25	23.11	23.28	23.22	23.32	23.26	23.32	23.33	23.33
9. Indiana.....	17.80	17.81	17.80	17.96	18.07	17.99	17.80	17.85	17.86	17.85	17.89	18.04
10. Louisiana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
11. Maine.....	14.70	15.38	16.08	16.77	17.58	18.00	18.69	18.90	19.49	20.01	20.42	21.15
12. Maryland.....	19.24	17.36	17.72	18.17	18.29	18.59	18.64	19.25	19.44	19.78	20.08	20.07
13. Massachusetts.....	15.66	15.84	15.88	16.03	16.27	16.46	16.76	16.99	17.12	17.44	17.64	17.93
14. Michigan.....	22.57	21.24	17.02	18.28	20.80	22.66	22.01	21.71	21.15	22.58	21.78	20.91
15. Mississippi.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
16. Nebraska.....	18.34	18.47	18.60	18.61	19.00	19.26	19.21	19.44	19.53	19.48	19.63	19.63
17. New Hampshire.....	18.29	18.44	18.71	18.69	19.10	19.24	19.46	19.46	19.68	19.75	19.73	19.91
18. New Jersey.....	21.12	21.07	20.98	20.98	21.00	20.94	21.04	21.19	21.26	21.32	21.42	21.64
19. New Mexico.....	19.11	17.37	18.18	17.95	18.52	18.33	17.88	17.87	18.51	14.50	14.64	14.44
20. New York.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.23	15.03
21. North Carolina.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
22. North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 0	\$ 0	23.00	14.33	17.15	17.88	18.18	18.11
23. Ohio.....	13.35	13.40	14.05	15.73	16.28	16.56	16.83	17.00	17.18	17.41	17.62	17.85
24. Oklahoma.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 0	\$ 0	16.56	15.98	15.87	16.21	16.42
25. Oregon.....	25.36	25.03	25.12	25.12	25.09	24.58	24.34	24.41	24.67	24.74	24.93	25.03
26. Pennsylvania.....	29.86	29.90	29.86	29.84	29.92	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.92	29.92	29.92
27. Utah.....	21.62	21.43	23.43	24.09	23.72	23.87	23.70	24.06	24.04	24.28	24.03	24.30
28. Vermont.....	13.34	12.22	11.31	11.28	11.36	11.25	11.24	11.21	11.25	11.33	11.28	11.28
29. Washington.....	32.32	32.72	32.77	32.84	32.59	32.87	32.96	32.98	32.93	33.30	34.72	34.89
30. West Virginia.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	8.16	9.94	17.98	18.03	18.32	18.44
31. Wisconsin.....	21.10	21.16	21.18	21.24	21.34	21.37	21.49	21.59	21.56	21.67	21.69	21.77
32. Wyoming.....	33.03	33.09	32.94	33.08	32.99	32.68	32.59	32.61	32.68	32.49	32.35	32.15

¹ Amount of payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded. (See footnote 1, table C-10.)

² Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan this month.

³ Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936. No request from the State for Federal funds after July 1, 1936.

⁴ Because of a change in accounting procedure no payments made for aid to the blind for this month.

⁵ Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to the blind for this month.

⁶ Federal funds available for February and March 1936; legislation expired Apr. 1, 1936.

⁷ Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936; payments suspended July 1, 1936.

⁸ Represents 1 grant.

TABLE C-12.—*Aid to the blind: Applications during the fiscal year 1936-37 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)*

State	Number of applications for aid to the blind during the fiscal year 1936-37 ¹						Pending, June 30, 1937
	Pending ²	Received	Total	Disposed of during the fiscal year			
				Total	Granted	Other dis- position	
Total for 26 States.....	3,777	18,922	22,699	19,393	13,170	6,223	¹ 3,306
1. Alabama.....	0	491	491	322	222	100	169
2. Arizona.....	0	305	305	272	215	57	33
3. Arkansas.....	156	493	649	602	414	188	47
4. California ⁴	327	1,404	1,731	1,511	1,215	296	220
5. Colorado.....	73	487	560	536	307	229	24
6. District of Columbia.....	181	95	276	216	134	82	60
7. Idaho.....	4	180	184	165	105	60	19
8. Indiana.....	912	1,843	2,755	2,171	1,218	953	584
9. Louisiana ⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Maine.....	183	385	568	442	289	153	126
11. Maryland ⁶	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
12. Massachusetts.....	6	393	399	398	310	88	1
13. Michigan.....	0	573	573	556	504	52	17
14. Nebraska.....	45	417	462	426	349	77	36
15. New Hampshire.....	10	76	86	84	75	9	2
16. New Jersey.....	26	202	228	190	101	86	38
17. New Mexico ⁶	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
18. New York ⁷	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
19. North Dakota.....	0	89	89	68	61	7	21
20. Ohio ⁸	230	1,059	1,289	1,143	726	417	146
21. Oklahoma.....	0	2,178	2,178	1,730	1,479	251	448
22. Oregon.....	88	500	588	566	409	157	22
23. Pennsylvania.....	1,227	4,783	6,010	5,218	3,330	1,888	792
24. Utah.....	9	146	155	150	107	43	5
25. Vermont.....	40	167	207	195	82	113	12
26. Washington.....	133	767	900	666	419	247	234
27. West Virginia.....	0	1,299	1,299	1,103	677	426	196
28. Wisconsin.....	119	544	663	610	381	229	53
29. Wyoming.....	8	46	54	53	38	15	1

¹ Figures for each State limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.

² Figures represent the number of applications pending on July 1, 1936, or at the beginning of the first month for which Federal funds were available subsequent to July 1.

³ In addition, the following States reported applications pending June 30, 1937: Maryland, 51; New Mexico, 72; making a total of 3,429 applications pending in 28 States.

⁴ Data cover 11 months for which State reported completely.

⁵ Federal funds available from Feb. 1, 1937, but no applications for aid to the blind reported.

⁶ Report for June received too late to be included in this table.

⁷ Complete reports not received by the Social Security Board.

⁸ Data cover 8 months for which State reported completely.

TABLE C-13.—Aid to dependent children: Number of families receiving aid, by months, for the fiscal year 1935-37 and average monthly number for the fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months) in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)

State	Average monthly number of families receiving aid to dependent children, fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months)	Number of families receiving aid to dependent children, by month, fiscal year 1936-37											
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total.....	65,891	89,135	83,975	91,693	105,023	107,310	109,720	117,702	122,350	128,590	133,966	165,711	170,768
1. Alabama.....	5,114	5,482	5,672	5,322	5,265	5,269	5,316	5,364	5,359	5,282	5,011	4,842	4,827
2. Arizona.....	465	571	648	686	719	830	955	1,097	1,954	851	1,009	1,116	1,184
3. Arkansas.....	1,668	2,560	2,761	2,973	3,293	3,585	4,014	4,351	4,473	4,503	4,895	5,079	5,251
4. California.....	(2)	8,259	8,313	8,337	8,510	8,512	8,875	9,019	9,056	9,170	9,313	9,529	9,733
5. Colorado.....	882	1,445	1,738	1,894	1,996	2,091	2,252	2,681	2,954	3,149	3,192	3,258	3,203
6. Delaware.....	(2)	375	384	384	387	391	395	398	398	398	398	403	409
7. District of Columbia.....	1,638	1,559	1,575	1,452	1,378	1,335	1,318	1,275	1,234	1,231	1,250	1,228	1,229
8. Idaho.....	1,069	1,430	1,458	1,514	1,532	1,561	1,609	2,010	2,233	2,348	2,400	2,212	2,263
9. Indiana.....	30	30	275	623	1,293	1,293	2,078	2,830	3,898	5,012	6,341	7,430	8,211
10. Louisiana.....	4,023	4,107	4,240	4,385	4,683	5,116	5,335	5,563	5,782	6,036	6,328	6,678	6,737
11. Maine.....	1,103	1,198	1,212	1,209	1,295	1,232	1,255	1,277	1,271	1,284	1,299	1,274	1,265
12. Maryland.....	5,328	5,422	4,880	4,877	4,955	4,933	4,982	5,137	5,144	5,129	5,522	5,578	5,700
13. Massachusetts.....	4,859	4,744	4,757	4,811	4,673	3,127	2,829	5,055	5,338	5,555	5,799	5,987	6,238
14. Michigan.....	(2)	(2)	30	5,631	7,037	7,862	8,139	9,357	10,215	10,869	11,112	11,179	10,973
15. Mississippi.....	1,013	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
16. Montana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
17. Nebraska.....	777	1,818	2,160	2,428	2,623	2,689	2,839	3,090	3,374	3,783	3,697	4,039	4,246
18. New Hampshire.....	330	345	356	343	346	341	341	339	339	335	334	334	331
19. New Jersey.....	10,060	10,367	10,413	10,500	10,502	10,513	10,602	10,618	10,658	10,657	10,699	10,715	10,722
20. New Mexico.....	32	54	138	692	771	762	774	882	886	973	995	1,030	1,045
21. New York.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	25,215	25,469
22. North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
23. Ohio.....	8,693	8,918	9,225	9,563	9,759	9,759	9,769	9,631	9,558	9,668	9,656	9,670	9,612
24. Oklahoma.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
25. Oregon.....	13,646	15,632	(2)	(2)	10,305	10,491	9,824	9,655	10,029	10,482	10,884	11,433	11,925
26. Pennsylvania.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
27. Rhode Island.....	(2)	(2)	8,669	8,634	8,561	9,254	9,530	10,064	10,647	11,687	12,824	14,146	15,330
28. South Carolina.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	613	625	644	679	722	755

28. Utah-----	1,789	1,864	1,744	1,705	1,710	1,753	1,771	1,831	1,986	2,092	2,148	2,205	2,247
29. Vermont-----	271	317	323	339	343	344	348	358	358	379	382	386	388
30. Washington-----	3,799	4,578	4,802	4,999	5,063	5,162	5,318	5,582	5,818	6,105	6,917	6,507	6,577
31. West Virginia-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3 0	3 0	3 0	205	247	1,355	2,143	2,797	3,526
32. Wisconsin-----	7,637	8,153	8,249	8,305	8,403	8,528	8,627	8,717	8,834	8,901	9,031	9,040	9,022
33. Wyoming-----	388	537	551	565	570	577	595	618	652	676	688	687	686

¹ The number of families reported in this table is the number for whom applications for aid with respect to dependent children have been approved formally and to whom aid was given for each month.

² Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan this month.

³ Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to dependent children for this month.

⁴ Federal funds available for February and March 1936; legislation expired Apr. 1, 1936.
⁵ Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through July 31. First Federal funds available under revised plan Oct. 1, 1936.

TABLE C-14.—Aid to dependent children: Number of children receiving aid, by months, for the fiscal year 1936-37 and average monthly number for the fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months) in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)

State	Average monthly number of children receiving aid to dependent children, fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months)	Number of children receiving aid to dependent children, by month, fiscal year 1936-37											
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total.....	108,811	225,784	218,278	238,708	269,478	274,223	280,325	299,561	310,306	325,129	338,860	412,455	425,065
1. Alabama.....	14,470	15,698	16,359	15,734	15,526	15,521	15,672	15,896	15,903	15,627	14,849	14,256	14,286
2. Arizona.....	1,505	1,780	2,061	2,154	2,259	2,550	2,892	3,258	3,889	2,647	3,029	3,332	3,514
3. Arkansas.....	4,709	7,249	7,820	8,359	9,154	9,911	11,200	12,084	12,396	12,465	13,396	13,788	14,240
4. California.....	(2)	19,103	19,483	19,899	19,950	20,199	21,076	21,330	21,424	21,787	22,199	22,617	23,107
5. Colorado.....	2,485	3,895	4,705	5,103	5,372	5,589	5,935	7,126	7,824	8,303	8,395	8,553	8,397
6. Delaware.....	(4)	909	935	935	945	952	958	974	985	973	952	987	995
7. District of Columbia.....	4,306	4,204	4,224	3,994	3,793	3,705	3,656	3,577	3,459	3,461	3,528	3,506	3,451
8. Idaho.....	2,762	3,684	3,790	3,945	3,997	4,048	4,163	4,908	5,308	5,597	5,686	5,313	5,424
9. Indiana.....	30	30	30	798	1,814	3,621	5,661	7,565	9,954	12,429	15,145	17,328	18,898
10. Louisiana.....	12,093	12,597	13,042	13,352	14,227	15,435	15,975	16,746	17,115	17,853	18,597	19,545	19,520
11. Maine.....	3,031	3,320	3,297	3,299	3,297	3,372	3,373	3,453	3,437	3,439	3,489	3,427	3,398
12. Maryland.....	14,883	15,227	13,751	13,771	14,035	13,970	14,121	14,570	14,662	14,438	15,704	15,838	16,168
13. Massachusetts.....	15,888	16,494	16,494	18,401	16,066	10,694	9,524	13,538	14,399	14,962	15,597	16,002	16,538
14. Michigan.....	(2)	16,436	16,494	18,401	16,436	18,439	19,245	22,211	24,044	25,195	25,868	26,343	25,885
15. Mississippi.....	3,011	(4)	(4)	(6)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
16. Montana.....	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	2,503
17. Nebraska.....	1,979	4,557	5,420	6,072	6,565	6,731	7,021	7,494	8,079	8,977	8,809	9,786	10,290
18. New Hampshire.....	964	4,985	1,000	975	990	981	977	973	963	966	946	949	944
19. New Jersey.....	23,077	23,775	23,855	24,064	24,024	23,981	24,154	24,133	24,173	24,173	24,220	24,244	24,221
20. New Mexico.....	111	446	(2)	1,940	2,171	2,160	2,205	2,400	2,589	2,825	2,910	3,001	3,049
21. New York.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	58,253	58,728
22. North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	30
23. Ohio.....	(2)	21,792	22,353	23,197	24,423	25,109	25,341	25,282	25,277	25,854	26,036	26,246	26,235
24. Oklahoma.....	31,114	35,218	(2)	(2)	24,537	25,088	23,635	23,306	24,247	25,283	26,091	27,211	28,213
25. Oregon.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	22,231	23,989	24,662	26,158	27,665	30,158	33,134	36,610	39,752
26. Pennsylvania.....	(2)	(2)	22,628	22,537	22,231	23,989	24,662	26,158	27,665	30,158	33,134	36,610	39,752
27. Rhode Island.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,952	1,983	2,026	2,108	2,200	2,299

28. Utah.....	4,641	4,821	4,572	4,502	4,500	4,602	4,657	4,804	5,105	5,310	5,421	5,543	5,646
29. Vermont.....	599	707	708	740	746	748	759	780	782	825	837	848	851
30. Washington.....	8,208	10,115	10,679	11,180	11,346	11,500	11,799	12,367	12,758	13,164	12,873	14,016	14,127
31. West Virginia.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2 0	3 0	3 0	664	792	4,162	6,527	8,406	10,573
32. Wisconsin.....	17,900	19,118	19,323	19,415	19,598	19,895	20,110	20,290	20,471	20,601	20,809	20,789	20,792
33. Wyoming.....	985	1,325	1,356	1,418	1,429	1,433	1,484	1,552	1,623	1,669	1,699	1,690	1,691

¹ The number of children reported in this table is the number for whom applications for aid to dependent children have been approved formally and for whom aid was given for each month. This number may be less than the total number of children in households receiving aid to dependent children since other children in the family may not be granted aid.

² Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan this month.

³ Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to dependent children for this month.

⁴ The figures on the number of children reported as receiving aid to dependent children should not be compared from month to month because a misinterpretation of instructions resulted in the State's including persons over 16, the maximum age limit specified in the State law, in the count of dependent children.

⁵ Federal funds available for February and March 1936; legislation expired Apr. 1, 1936.

⁶ Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through July 31. First Federal funds available under revised plan Oct. 1, 1936.

TABLE C-15.—Aid to dependent children: Obligations incurred for payments¹ to recipients, by months, for the fiscal year 1936-37 and total for the fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months) in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)

State	Fiscal year 1935-36 (5 months)	Fiscal year 1936-37											
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total.....	\$5,605,322	\$2,100,582	\$2,329,115	\$2,615,864	\$2,763,007	\$2,842,015	\$3,001,520	\$3,332,759	\$3,500,263	\$3,750,101	\$3,870,506	\$5,123,764	\$5,291,744
1. Alabama.....	223,342	50,847	53,002	55,254	58,339	58,881	58,908	59,505	58,814	59,964	55,928	53,663	54,801
2. Arizona.....	13,012	16,456	19,206	20,133	21,064	24,374	27,630	31,446	28,029	26,106	30,492	33,919	35,883
3. Arkansas.....	32,672	18,050	19,450	21,274	33,368	36,644	42,073	43,018	43,644	44,764	50,419	52,425	54,113
4. California.....	(¹)	246,685	252,536	263,745	270,268	273,264	288,785	297,490	301,602	308,101	313,696	321,624	328,408
5. Colorado.....	68,811	41,496	52,235	58,612	61,945	63,144	70,341	82,562	90,514	95,946	97,126	99,023	97,723
6. Delaware.....	(¹)	(¹)	10,729	11,256	11,396	11,559	11,643	11,716	11,734	11,708	11,527	12,009	12,229
7. District of Columbia.....	291,117	44,803	56,881	62,879	62,593	66,831	67,370	65,240	63,006	60,818	58,738	54,766	57,784
8. Idaho.....	137,230	37,192	38,192	39,742	40,222	40,966	42,362	52,520	57,314	60,312	61,378	57,590	58,612
9. Indiana.....	30	30	30	8,838	20,292	40,162	63,406	86,393	115,818	147,300	183,694	212,864	235,061
10. Louisiana.....	85,317	87,934	94,955	102,148	110,836	120,971	127,176	130,766	137,034	143,240	149,453	157,066	88,438
11. Maine.....	192,871	42,576	42,916	43,388	43,581	44,808	45,578	46,850	46,885	47,312	48,052	46,537	46,108
12. Maryland.....	708,320	161,441	142,679	146,422	150,469	150,418	152,100	159,587	160,767	161,126	169,120	172,266	176,368
13. Massachusetts.....	790,121	208,450	209,746	208,323	276,561	171,548	171,489	299,786	310,711	336,607	341,064	344,284	379,981
14. Michigan.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	150,405	166,959	237,609	258,709	297,013	331,363	356,269	364,700	374,647	354,895
15. Mississippi.....	15,639	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
16. Montana.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
17. Nebraska.....	49,990	40,094	48,970	58,430	61,347	70,167	75,101	81,416	86,528	96,610	92,208	109,884	117,230
18. New Hampshire.....	57,092	12,015	12,232	12,398	12,398	12,315	12,297	12,333	12,315	12,315	12,315	12,315	12,315
19. New Jersey.....	797,015	275,943	278,977	280,499	282,935	283,691	288,574	289,786	288,929	292,593	293,316	295,316	296,316
20. New Mexico.....	937	1,009	2,371	20,127	23,021	23,853	24,495	26,868	29,369	36,667	21,278	23,467	26,600
21. New York.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1,049,487	1,057,754
22. North Dakota.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
23. Ohio.....	(¹)	185,499	193,091	208,973	226,499	243,260	268,195	278,650	291,489	306,418	317,363	324,673	327,889
24. Oklahoma.....	334,401	138,460	(¹)	(¹)	49,074	50,176	70,905	73,693	85,603	98,603	108,728	120,577	131,666
25. Oregon.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15,580
26. Pennsylvania.....	(¹)	(¹)	298,565	301,091	299,419	323,309	332,815	352,423	373,615	410,601	451,802	490,494	543,147
27. Rhode Island.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	32,656	29,862	33,512	35,662	37,724	39,415

Obligations incurred for payments to recipients of aid to dependent children

28. Utah.....	208,286	53,807	50,612	53,432	54,606	56,085	56,690	58,621	62,957	65,604	67,026	68,623	69,803
29. Vermont.....	20,280	6,037	6,453	5,999	6,536	6,369	6,681	6,768	6,200	7,140	7,073	7,409	7,133
30. Washington.....	441,284	123,527	131,910	139,413	142,730	146,713	151,818	159,395	166,200	174,368	166,650	189,627	193,622
31. West Virginia.....	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(⁴)	3 0	3 0	3 0	2,479	4,073	30,650	49,151	63,827	79,952
32. Wisconsin.....	1,094,360	232,233	237,176	241,737	256,922	264,013	268,876	273,950	281,581	285,582	291,832	283,114	284,771
33. Wyoming.....	45,225	15,398	16,089	16,492	16,644	16,885	17,494	18,298	19,231	19,849	20,236	20,235	20,289

¹ Amount of payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded. In all States payments must be made in cash. In most States these payments are made within the month for which the assistance is intended. In a few States, however, checks are written prior to the beginning of the month or after the end of the month for which payments are made. States are requested, therefore, to report the amount of obligations incurred for the month for direct assistance. These figures are for direct assistance to recipients only and do not include obligations incurred for payments to persons other than those certified for public assistance, such as payments for

burial or payments to physicians, hospitals, clinics, or others rendering services to the client.

² Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan this month.

³ Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to dependent children for this month.

⁴ Federal funds available for February and March 1936; legislation expired Apr. 1, 1936.

⁵ Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through July 31. First Federal funds available under revised plan Oct. 1, 1936.

TABLE C-16.—*Aid to dependent children: Average payment per family, by months, for the fiscal year 1936-37 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)*

State	Average payment ¹ per family for aid to dependent children, by month, fiscal year 1936-37											
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Median for States making payments	\$28.58	\$28.75	\$29.19	\$29.38	\$29.89	\$30.00	\$30.07	\$30.11	\$30.58	\$29.97	\$30.10	\$29.90
1. Alabama	9.28	9.35	10.38	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.09	10.99	11.35	11.16	11.08	11.35
2. Arizona	28.77	29.64	29.38	29.30	29.37	28.93	28.66	29.38	30.68	30.22	30.39	30.31
3. Arkansas	7.05	7.06	7.16	10.13	10.22	10.40	10.35	10.30	9.94	10.30	10.32	10.31
4. California	29.87	30.27	30.89	31.76	32.34	32.54	32.98	33.30	33.60	33.58	33.75	33.67
5. Colorado	28.72	30.05	30.95	31.03	31.15	31.23	30.80	30.64	30.47	30.43	30.39	30.51
6. Delaware	(2)	28.61	29.31	29.45	29.56	29.48	29.44	29.48	29.42	29.71	29.80	29.90
7. District of Columbia	28.74	36.11	43.31	45.40	50.06	51.12	51.17	51.06	49.29	46.99	44.60	47.02
8. Idaho	26.01	26.19	26.25	26.26	26.24	26.33	25.71	25.67	25.69	26.04	26.04	25.90
9. Indiana	30	32.40	32.29	32.57	31.06	30.51	30.53	29.71	29.21	28.97	28.69	28.63
10. Louisiana	21.41	22.40	23.29	23.67	23.64	23.81	23.38	23.70	23.73	23.62	23.60	13.13
11. Maine	35.54	35.61	35.80	36.05	36.37	36.32	36.69	36.00	36.85	36.99	36.53	36.45
12. Maryland	29.78	29.24	30.02	30.37	30.49	30.53	31.07	31.25	31.42	30.63	30.88	30.94
13. Massachusetts	56.59	56.71	60.97	59.18	54.86	60.62	58.84	58.21	64.18	58.81	57.51	60.91
14. Michigan	(2)	26.71	26.71	23.72	30.22	31.79	31.64	32.64	32.78	32.82	33.51	32.34
15. Mississippi	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
16. Montana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
17. Nebraska	22.05	22.67	24.06	24.53	26.09	26.45	26.35	25.64	25.54	24.94	27.01	27.61
18. New Hampshire	34.59	35.15	35.83	36.17	36.11	36.33	36.11	36.33	36.76	36.87	36.87	36.87
19. New Jersey	26.62	26.79	26.71	26.94	26.98	27.22	27.25	27.11	27.46	27.44	27.56	27.64
20. New Mexico	28.80	17.18	29.08	29.74	31.30	31.65	32.29	33.15	37.68	21.38	22.78	25.45
21. New York	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
22. North Dakota	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
23. Ohio	21.34	21.65	22.65	23.68	24.93	27.45	28.93	30.50	31.69	32.87	33.58	34.11
24. Oklahoma	8.86	(2)	(2)	3.76	4.78	7.22	7.63	8.34	9.41	9.99	10.55	11.04
25. Oregon	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
26. Pennsylvania	(2)	34.44	34.87	34.97	34.94	34.92	35.02	35.09	35.13	35.23	35.31	35.43
27. Rhode Island	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.24	47.78	52.04	52.25	52.21	52.21
28. Utah	(2)	29.02	31.34	31.93	31.99	32.01	31.96	31.70	31.36	31.20	31.12	31.06
29. Vermont	28.87	19.23	19.97	19.06	18.51	19.20	18.91	17.34	18.84	18.52	19.19	18.38
30. Washington	26.98	27.47	27.89	28.19	28.42	28.55	28.56	28.57	28.56	28.16	29.14	29.44
31. West Virginia	(2)	(2)	(2)	30	30	30	12.09	16.49	22.62	22.62	22.62	22.67
32. Wisconsin	28.48	28.75	29.11	30.58	30.96	31.17	31.43	31.58	32.07	32.31	31.32	31.56
33. Wyoming	28.67	29.20	29.19	29.20	29.26	29.40	29.61	29.50	29.36	29.41	29.45	29.58

¹ Amount of payments from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded. (See footnote 1, table C-15.)² Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan this month.³ Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to dependent children for this month.⁴ Federal funds available for February and March 1936; legislation expired Apr. 1, 1936.⁵ Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through July 31. First Federal funds available under revised plan Oct. 1, 1936.

TABLE C-17.—Aid to dependent children: Applications during the fiscal year 1936-37 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)

State	Number of applications for aid to dependent children during the fiscal year 1936-37 ¹											
	Pending ²		Received		Total		Disposed of during the fiscal year				Pending June 30, 1937	
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Total		Granted		Other disposition	
							Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children
Total for 25 States.....	19,997	50,916	117,134	283,842	137,131	331,758	114,254	279,164	75,273	189,867	38,981	89,297
1. Alabama.....	1,482	4,017	7,954	22,733	9,436	26,750	8,904	25,375	4,417	13,404	4,487	11,971
2. Arizona.....	0	0	2,410	6,809	2,410	6,809	2,305	6,496	1,458	4,058	1,458	4,058
3. Arkansas.....	419	1,348	7,062	18,451	7,481	19,799	6,865	18,335	5,179	13,001	1,686	4,434
4. California.....	840	1,956	3,449	8,174	4,289	10,130	3,535	8,346	2,901	7,001	634	1,345
5. Colorado.....	509	1,429	3,847	9,662	4,356	11,091	4,148	10,613	3,130	8,171	1,018	2,442
6. Delaware.....	221	508	216	542	437	1,050	219	646	120	345	129	301
7. District of Columbia.....	41	166	579	1,642	620	1,808	589	1,667	546	1,555	43	112
8. Idaho.....	80	180	2,188	4,913	2,268	5,093	2,146	4,812	1,605	3,604	541	1,208
9. Indiana.....	1,285	3,252	15,010	33,005	16,295	36,257	13,303	30,249	9,417	21,735	3,886	8,514
10. Iowa.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
11. Louisiana.....	388	1,215	713	2,194	1,101	3,409	611	1,909	374	1,162	237	747
12. Maryland.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
13. Massachusetts.....	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
14. Michigan.....	0	0	10,587	24,832	10,587	24,832	9,833	23,196	8,435	21,385	898	1,811
15. Minnesota.....	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
16. Nebraska.....	794	2,036	4,898	10,511	5,692	12,547	5,214	11,487	3,977	9,091	1,237	2,303
17. New Hampshire.....	60	165	206	560	266	725	145	374	65	199	80	175
18. New Jersey.....	1,509	3,189	1,952	4,692	3,461	7,881	2,136	5,105	1,278	3,158	858	1,947
19. New Mexico.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
20. New York.....	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
21. North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Ohio.....	3,310	8,253	6,354	16,989	9,664	25,242	5,988	15,783	3,336	9,684	2,652	6,099
23. Oklahoma.....	172	401	20,511	45,132	20,883	45,533	16,630	35,698	8,123	18,722	8,597	16,976
24. Oregon.....	0	0	1,325	2,739	1,325	2,739	844	1,719	599	1,330	215	389
25. Pennsylvania.....	7,797	20,346	13,606	36,003	13,606	36,003	11,942	31,495	6,890	19,395	5,052	12,100
26. Rhode Island.....	55	120	267	730	322	859	224	608	173	454	51	151

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-17.—*Aid to dependent children: Applications during the fiscal year 1936-37 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1937)*—Continued

State	Number of applications for aid to dependent children during the fiscal year 1936-37 ¹													
	Pending ²		Received		Total		Disposed of during the fiscal year				Pending June 30, 1937			
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Total		Granted		Other disposition			
							Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children		
27. Utah.....	107	215	1,564	3,729	1,671	3,974	1,577	3,760	1,233	3,182	294	578	94	214
28. Vermont ³	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
29. Washington.....	251	534	5,609	11,884	5,860	12,418	5,246	11,140	4,344	9,285	3,002	1,855	614	1,278
30. West Virginia.....	0	0	9,586	26,966	9,585	26,966	6,614	18,715	3,611	10,860	3,003	7,855	2,942	8,251
31. Wisconsin.....	663	1,518	4,603	10,254	5,266	11,772	4,757	10,636	3,203	7,469	1,551	3,167	509	1,136
32. Wyoming.....	14	29	435	1,042	449	1,071	419	1,000	279	714	140	286	30	71

¹ Figures for each State limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.
² Figures represent the number of applications pending on July 1, 1936, or at the beginning of the first month for which Federal funds were available.

³ In addition, the following States reported applications pending, June 30, 1937: Louisiana—417 families; 1,777 children; Maryland—535 families; 1,214 children; Montana—259 families; 567 children; New Mexico—542 families; 1,619 children; Vermont—27 families; 78 children; making a total of applications of 24,887 families and 60,819 children pending in 30 States. Figures exclude applications for 33 children over 16 in Wisconsin because data not complete for entire period.

⁴ Data cover 8 months for which State reported completely.

⁵ It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the applications received were for cases transferred from home care to aid to dependent children.

⁶ Report for June received too late to be included in this table.

⁷ Complete reports not received by the Social Security Board.

⁸ Data cover 6 months for which State reported completely.

⁹ Federal fund, available from June 1, 1937, but no applications for aid to dependent children reported.

¹⁰ Data cover 7 months for which State reported completely.

ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF DATA ON RECIPIENTS OF
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

In addition to the monthly reports on current operations summarized in tables C-3 to C-17, inclusive, States which receive Federal funds for public assistance under the Social Security Act make annual reports to the Board giving data concerning all recipients whose names have been added to or taken from public-assistance rolls during the fiscal year. The first reports of this type, summarized in tables C-18 to C-57, inclusive, include data from 42 States on approximately 880,000 recipients of public assistance whose cases were opened or closed during the periods of the fiscal year 1936-37 noted below.

Since, in certain States, definitions of eligibility for public assistance are more inclusive under the State law than the definitions in the Social Security Act, these tables include some recipients of public assistance for whose payments Federal funds could not be used. The tables, therefore, indicate certain conditions, such as residence in a public institution, which could not exist if the States administered public assistance solely under the authority of the Social Security Act. These conditions are legitimate under the provisions of certain State laws, but the expense for assistance under these conditions must be borne entirely from State and local funds.

In a few States, where public-assistance programs were in effect prior to the passage of the Social Security Act, this analysis may not be representative of the entire case load, since the data do not cover cases carried over from a previous plan. Moreover, since the data cover for most States only the period from November 1, 1936, through June 30, 1937, it is possible that the figures are not representative of the entire case load in certain States where a large proportion of the load had been accepted prior to November 1, 1936. The tabulations are presented here prior to discussion of the results with State officials. It is possible that subsequent discussion may reveal errors and misinterpretations. These figures are, therefore, subject to final revision. It is believed, however, that the data are significant for most States and that they may be considered to be fairly accurate.

These statistics were compiled by State agencies from the detailed reports submitted by county or other local agencies in accordance with a plan suggested by the Social Security Board. Although the plan was to be effective as of November 1, 1936, it was impossible for certain States to secure local reports beginning with that date; it was also impossible for certain States to secure reports for the month of June in time to compile the figures for report to the Social Security Board; finally, it was of interest to certain other States to secure reports for the entire fiscal year or for their entire period of operation

under the Social Security Act. Hence the periods covered by the reports vary slightly from State to State, as shown below:

State:	Period covered by report
Alabama.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Arkansas.....	Do.
California.....	Do.
Colorado.....	Do.
Connecticut.....	Do.
Delaware.....	Oct. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
District of Columbia.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Florida.....	Oct. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Hawaii.....	Do.
Idaho.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Illinois.....	Do.
Indiana.....	Do.
Iowa.....	Do.
Kentucky.....	Jan. 1, 1937-June 30, 1937.
Louisiana.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Maine.....	May 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Maryland.....	Oct. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Massachusetts.....	Mar. 1, 1937-May 31, 1937.
Michigan.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Minnesota.....	Jan. 1, 1937-June 30, 1937.
Mississippi.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Missouri.....	Do.
Montana.....	Do.
Nebraska.....	Do.
New Hampshire.....	Dec. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
New Jersey.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
New Mexico.....	Do.
New York.....	Dec. 1, 1936-May 31, 1937.
North Dakota.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Ohio.....	Do.
Oklahoma.....	Do.
Oregon.....	Do.
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Rhode Island.....	Oct. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
South Dakota.....	Do.
Texas.....	Do.
Utah.....	Nov. 1, 1936-June 30, 1937.
Vermont.....	Do.
Washington.....	Do.
West Virginia.....	Do.
Wisconsin.....	Do.
Wyoming.....	Do.

TABLE C-18.—*Old-age assistance: Range in monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year ¹ 1936-37, number of recipients accepted, and median and quartile amounts, by States*

State	Number of recipients accepted during period	Monthly amount of old-age assistance initially approved				
		Lowest amount approved	25 percent approved for less than this amount ²	50 percent approved for less than this amount ³	75 percent approved for less than this amount ⁴	Highest amount approved
Total.....	475,301	(5)	\$13	\$17	\$24	\$77
Alabama.....	3,190	\$3	7	10	14	30
Arkansas.....	1,798	5	9	11	11	12
California.....	30,072	1	29	36	36	35
Colorado.....	5,941	3	23	31	31	30
Connecticut.....	3,599	8	22	27	31	30
Delaware.....	510	5	9	11	13	25
District of Columbia.....	1,609	4	20	26	30	39
Florida.....	11,636	5	8	11	15	30
Hawaii.....	518	5	8	11	13	30
Idaho.....	1,361	8	16	21	26	30
Illinois.....	59,659	5	15	18	24	30
Indiana.....	10,165	3	13	16	20	30
Iowa.....	10,838	1	14	17	19	25
Kentucky.....	25,298	5	10	11	12	15
Louisiana.....	13,336	(8)	8	10	13	51
Maine.....	3,674	4	16	21	26	30
Maryland.....	4,687	2	14	19	22	30
Massachusetts.....	6,143	5	21	27	31	77
Michigan.....	7,840	4	16	19	21	30
Minnesota.....	8,894	2	16	20	25	30
Mississippi.....	3,395	1	4	5	6	12
Missouri.....	2,375	5	12	13	14	22
Montana.....	3,321	5	16	21	26	30
Nebraska.....	5,266	5	16	18	22	30
New Hampshire.....	765	4	16	21	26	30
New Jersey.....	6,605	4	14	17	21	30
New Mexico.....	914	2	11	14	21	54
New York.....	30,932	2	17	24	30	65
North Dakota.....	1,638	2	13	16	21	30
Ohio.....	14,286	2	17	21	25	30
Oklahoma.....	31,591	2	12	13	18	30
Oregon.....	2,358	5	16	21	27	30
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	1	18	23	27	30
Rhode Island.....	2,511	3	15	19	21	30
South Dakota.....	15,109	2	16	21	26	30
Texas.....	67,100	5	10	13	16	30
Utah.....	2,175	3	19	23	31	30
Vermont.....	200	5	11	16	21	30
Washington.....	7,749	10	21	21	23	30
West Virginia.....	19,191	3	13	16	19	30
Wisconsin.....	6,360	3	16	21	26	30
Wyoming.....	577	5	17	21	26	30

¹ All cases were accepted within the fiscal year except in Maine where part of the cases reported were accepted prior to this fiscal year. Maine's report covers the entire period of administration of old-age assistance in that State.

² First quartile falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

³ Median falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

⁴ Third quartile falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

⁵ Less than \$1.

TABLE C-19.—*Old-age assistance: Monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Recipients of old-age assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37								
	Number	Percent distribution by monthly amount of assistance initially approved							
		Less than \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35 and over
Total.....	475,301	0.9	12.5	26.9	22.1	16.7	10.1	6.9	3.9
Alabama.....	3,190	4.2	46.6	27.5	11.4	5.6	2.8	1.9	-----
Arkansas.....	1,798	-----	46.7	53.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	30,072	.1	.9	2.0	5.1	5.9	19.2	14.4	52.4
Colorado.....	5,911	(¹)	.8	3.0	7.4	18.8	15.0	55.0	-----
Connecticut.....	3,599	-----	3.7	2.6	15.5	19.5	27.1	31.6	-----
Delaware.....	510	-----	34.9	44.9	15.9	2.7	1.6	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	1,609	.1	.7	10.3	14.4	22.5	31.8	17.5	2.7
Florida.....	11,636	-----	43.1	34.3	15.9	4.5	1.9	.3	-----
Hawaii.....	518	-----	33.6	45.9	18.3	.6	.8	.8	-----
Idaho.....	1,361	-----	.1	9.2	25.1	27.9	17.9	19.8	-----
Illinois.....	59,659	-----	4.8	26.0	29.5	22.4	14.2	3.1	-----
Indiana.....	10,165	.7	9.0	36.3	32.6	15.1	4.7	1.6	-----
Iowa.....	10,838	.8	9.7	25.8	51.0	12.1	.6	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	25,298	-----	46.5	49.3	4.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	13,336	4.2	47.2	35.4	8.4	3.4	.8	.5	.1
Maine.....	3,674	.1	2.7	15.6	25.9	28.3	16.8	10.6	-----
Maryland.....	4,687	.3	8.8	24.4	22.6	32.6	5.5	5.8	-----
Massachusetts.....	6,143	-----	.6	2.8	9.8	23.2	17.6	42.9	3.1
Michigan.....	7,840	.3	1.2	15.7	48.7	24.7	5.7	3.7	-----
Minnesota.....	8,894	.2	5.8	13.9	32.2	25.6	17.4	4.9	-----
Mississippi.....	3,395	73.2	26.5	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	2,375	-----	13.4	80.4	6.2	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	3,321	-----	1.1	11.1	26.0	31.6	15.5	14.7	-----
Nebraska.....	5,266	-----	3.0	20.4	40.2	27.0	8.0	1.4	-----
New Hampshire.....	765	.1	1.0	13.7	21.6	29.4	17.3	16.9	-----
New Jersey.....	6,605	(¹)	3.5	30.3	37.2	23.2	5.0	.8	-----
New Mexico.....	914	.3	21.0	32.5	18.8	12.6	7.0	5.5	2.3
New York.....	30,932	(¹)	1.3	16.1	19.0	22.9	18.7	14.1	7.9
North Dakota.....	1,638	.3	6.1	33.2	32.2	16.0	8.6	3.6	-----
Ohio.....	14,286	.1	2.3	12.6	30.7	31.5	18.6	4.2	-----
Oklahoma.....	31,591	1.4	12.1	49.5	18.7	11.4	4.4	2.5	-----
Oregon.....	2,358	-----	2.2	13.5	26.6	22.3	19.4	16.0	-----
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	.7	1.5	12.9	21.6	29.7	19.9	13.7	-----
Rhode Island.....	2,511	(¹)	3.7	22.1	35.3	24.0	11.3	3.6	-----
South Dakota.....	15,109	.2	2.3	15.3	24.8	28.1	16.4	12.9	-----
Texas.....	67,100	-----	26.9	45.3	22.3	5.1	.4	(¹)	-----
Utah.....	2,175	.1	1.8	8.4	20.4	26.2	13.4	29.7	-----
Vermont.....	260	-----	4.0	37.0	30.0	18.0	7.0	4.0	-----
Washington.....	7,749	-----	-----	2.6	18.8	57.0	13.3	8.3	-----
West Virginia.....	19,191	.1	6.9	40.1	31.9	13.6	4.9	2.5	-----
Wisconsin.....	6,360	.1	3.2	18.4	26.0	22.3	13.4	16.6	-----
Wyoming.....	577	-----	1.6	8.8	29.1	31.4	15.1	14.0	-----

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

TABLE C-20.—*Old-age assistance: Living arrangements to be effective on date of first payments to recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Number of recipients of old-age assistance with specified living arrangement to be effective on date of first payment							
	Total	Alone	In household group		In institution			Other arrangement ¹
			With relatives	Not with relatives	Public	Voluntary ¹	Proprietary ¹	
Total.....	4 468, 696	83, 300	350, 697	26, 027	143	874	3, 917	3, 723
Alabama.....	3, 190	610	2, 225	335	0	2	5	13
Arkansas.....	1, 798	311	1, 363	109	0	0	5	10
California.....	30, 072	9, 329	17, 651	946	0	0	991	1, 155
Colorado.....	5, 941	1, 163	4, 419	270	0	10	48	31
Connecticut.....	3, 599	522	2, 601	394	0	0	48	34
Delaware.....	510	80	341	39	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	1, 609	339	893	292	0	5	62	18
Florida.....	11, 636	2, 641	8, 035	532	0	7	50	71
Hawaii.....	513	206	84	44	0	57	24	103
Idaho.....	1, 361	412	853	73	0	2	17	4
Illinois.....	59, 659	11, 637	43, 618	3, 437	593	46	493	335
Indiana.....	10, 165	1, 424	8, 018	626	0	3	85	9
Iowa.....	10, 838	1, 566	8, 443	594	22	44	41	123
Kentucky.....	25, 298	2, 984	21, 072	1, 046	0	0	35	161
Louisiana.....	13, 336	2, 029	10, 185	702	0	0	11	409
Maine.....	3, 674	692	2, 455	467	10	7	40	63
Maryland.....	4, 687	763	3, 442	490	0	7	9	6
Massachusetts.....	6, 143	949	4, 511	535	0	24	122	2
Michigan.....	7, 840	1, 214	5, 816	585	20	45	52	108
Minnesota.....	8, 894	1, 360	6, 805	393	0	140	154	42
Mississippi.....	3, 295	488	2, 696	207	0	0	2	2
Missouri.....	2, 375	286	1, 970	95	0	5	18	1
Montana.....	3, 321	1, 112	1, 857	205	0	5	49	63
Nebraska.....	5, 266	822	4, 084	307	0	17	30	6
New Hampshire.....	765	136	518	92	0	0	14	5
New Mexico.....	914	308	564	40	0	0	0	2
New York.....	30, 932	7, 032	19, 907	3, 239	0	35	682	37
North Dakota.....	1, 638	313	1, 167	102	0	22	27	7
Ohio.....	14, 286	2, 593	10, 904	870	3	57	55	104
Oklahoma.....	31, 591	4, 452	26, 103	979	0	0	46	11
Oregon.....	2, 358	628	1, 527	159	0	16	25	3
Pennsylvania.....	40, 115	5, 272	31, 583	2, 798	0	229	182	51
Rhode Island.....	2, 511	458	1, 788	215	0	11	36	3
South Dakota.....	15, 109	2, 829	11, 568	594	0	7	86	25
Texas.....	67, 100	8, 759	55, 361	2, 355	0	0	230	395
Utah.....	2, 175	557	1, 571	40	0	1	6	0
Vermont.....	200	40	139	21	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	7, 749	2, 063	5, 027	372	0	11	46	230
West Virginia.....	19, 191	4, 032	14, 192	837	0	17	43	70
Wisconsin.....	6, 360	972	4, 942	353	0	42	45	6
Wyoming.....	577	187	349	38	0	0	3	0

¹ Incorporated, not for profit. Maintained by endowments, donations, community chests, and to a certain extent by fees charged to residents. Governed by boards of directors or trustees.

² Includes unincorporated institutions and lodging houses.

³ Includes 728 cases for whom living arrangements were unknown.

⁴ New Jersey did not report living arrangements for 6,605 cases accepted during this fiscal year.

⁵ Payment for first month prior to leaving institution.

TABLE C-21.—Old-age assistance: Median amounts of monthly payments to recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37 with specified living arrangements to be effective on date of first payments, by States

State ¹	Median amount ² of monthly payment to recipients of old-age assistance, with speci- fied living arrange- ment to be effective on date of first pay- ment			State ¹	Median amount ² of monthly payment to recipients of old-age assistance, with speci- fied living arrange- ment to be effective on date of first pay- ment		
	Alone	In household group			Alone	In household group	
		With rela- tives	Not with rela- tives			With rela- tives	Not with rela- tives
Median for States reporting.....	\$20	\$17	\$20	Minnesota.....	\$22	\$18	\$21
Alabama.....	8	9	10	Mississippi.....	4	4	4
Arkansas.....	8	10	10	Missouri.....	12	12	13
California.....	35	30	35	Montana.....	22	20	20
Colorado.....	30	30	30	Nebraska.....	20	17	20
Connecticut.....	30	25	20	New Hampshire.....	20	20	22
Delaware.....	10	10	10	New Mexico.....	10	17	12
District of Columbia.....	28	22	27	New York.....	30	20	25
Florida.....	11	10	11	North Dakota.....	18	15	18
Hawaii.....	10	12	10	Ohio.....	22	20	22
Idaho.....	20	20	20	Oklahoma.....	14	12	12
Illinois.....	20	17	21	Oregon.....	20	20	24
Indiana.....	16	15	17	Pennsylvania.....	25	21	25
Iowa.....	17	16	16	Rhode Island.....	22	16	18
Kentucky.....	11	9	10	South Dakota.....	21	20	21
Louisiana.....	9	9	10	Texas.....	13	12	13
Maine.....	20	20	22	Utah.....	20	24	19
Maryland.....	21	16	18	Vermont.....	15	15	(³)
Massachusetts.....	30	25	30	Washington.....	22	20	22
Michigan.....	18	18	20	West Virginia.....	14	15	14
				Wisconsin.....	20	19	20
				Wyoming.....	20	20	20

¹ New Jersey did not report living arrangements for 6,605 cases accepted during this fiscal year.

² One-half of the recipients under each living arrangement received more than the median, and one-half received less than the median. The amount given is the lower limit of the dollar interval in which the median falls.

³ Figures too small for significant median.

TABLE C-22.—*Old-age assistance: Ages of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Recipients of old-age assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37						
	Number	Percent distribution by specified age group					
		65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over but exact age unknown
Total.....	1 474,783	36.6	32.4	18.6	8.4	3.0	0.8
Alabama.....	3,190	36.6	26.6	17.8	12.0	4.4	2.4
Arkansas.....	1,798	31.2	28.6	21.8	12.3	4.8	1.3
California.....	30,072	45.8	28.4	16.1	6.8	2.1	.6
Colorado.....	5,941	55.2	22.7	14.2	5.6	1.9	.3
Connecticut.....	3,599	41.9	27.1	18.1	9.0	3.2	.7
Delaware.....	510	40.4	31.0	20.8	5.9	2.0	—
District of Columbia.....	1,609	38.2	31.9	18.7	7.1	2.9	.7
Florida.....	11,636	42.7	32.1	15.7	6.3	2.5	.5
Idaho.....	1,361	54.2	24.6	13.4	5.6	1.6	.4
Illinois.....	59,659	41.2	31.8	18.2	6.4	2.0	.7
Indiana.....	10,165	—	58.4	26.2	11.1	3.6	.5
Iowa.....	10,838	45.9	29.1	16.2	6.2	2.0	.1
Kentucky.....	25,298	33.4	30.2	20.8	10.6	3.8	.4
Louisiana.....	13,336	38.5	27.1	18.3	9.9	3.8	.5
Maine.....	3,674	21.8	31.3	26.7	13.9	5.1	1.2
Maryland.....	4,687	36.8	30.5	19.1	9.1	3.5	.2
Massachusetts.....	6,143	52.3	26.5	12.0	5.2	1.5	.2
Michigan.....	7,840	—	60.4	23.7	10.5	3.4	.9
Minnesota.....	8,894	53.4	24.1	14.0	6.0	1.9	.7
Mississippi.....	3,395	30.5	26.2	21.5	12.9	5.4	.7
Missouri.....	2,375	—	46.1	35.7	13.0	4.0	.9
Montana.....	3,321	44.4	29.5	17.3	6.5	1.7	.2
Nebraska.....	5,266	51.3	24.0	14.7	6.5	2.5	.6
New Hampshire.....	765	—	53.2	27.8	13.1	4.7	1.0
New Jersey.....	6,605	51.4	29.6	12.6	4.6	1.4	.2
New Mexico.....	914	38.5	29.0	18.5	9.2	3.5	.7
New York.....	30,932	60.2	28.5	7.7	2.5	.7	.1
North Dakota.....	1,638	44.4	27.8	16.0	8.2	2.6	.9
Ohio.....	14,286	48.2	25.3	16.3	7.2	2.4	.5
Oklahoma.....	31,591	45.2	25.2	17.3	8.4	3.1	.7
Oregon.....	2,358	—	61.0	23.8	11.6	2.8	.7
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	—	58.6	25.4	11.5	3.7	.8
Rhode Island.....	2,511	28.4	35.6	22.1	9.4	3.5	1.0
South Dakota.....	15,109	34.7	29.6	21.3	10.1	3.5	.8
Texas.....	67,100	43.0	25.4	17.4	9.2	3.7	1.2
Utah.....	2,175	44.1	27.4	17.0	8.3	2.6	.2
Vermont.....	200	46.0	30.0	15.5	6.0	1.0	1.5
Washington.....	7,749	39.1	29.0	19.8	8.5	3.0	.5
West Virginia.....	19,191	33.2	28.9	21.3	10.9	4.4	1.2
Wisconsin.....	6,360	52.9	24.7	14.3	5.9	1.8	.4
Wyoming.....	577	51.0	26.9	15.6	5.0	1.2	.3

¹ This table includes cases accepted in 41 States. Hawaii did not report the age distribution of 518 cases accepted during this fiscal year.

² Includes 4 cases in Utah and 2 in Wisconsin reported as 60 years but under 65.

TABLE C-23.—*Old-age assistance: Nativity and citizenship of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Number of recipients of old-age assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37						
	Total	Native born	Foreign born				
			Total	Citizens	First papers	Aliens	Citizen-ship unknown
Total.....	475,301	399,187	75,968	73,243	587	2,119	19
Alabama.....	3,190	3,158	22	22	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	1,798	1,771	24	20	2	2	0
California.....	30,072	25,327	4,745	4,745	0	0	0
Colorado.....	5,941	4,897	1,044	1,044	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	3,599	2,579	1,019	1,019	0	0	0
Delaware.....	510	474	36	36	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	1,609	1,568	41	39	2	0	0
Florida.....	11,636	11,059	577	577	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	518	98	420	8	0	412	0
Idaho.....	1,361	1,155	206	206	0	0	0
Illinois.....	59,659	43,759	15,900	15,900	0	0	0
Indiana.....	10,165	9,813	352	352	0	0	0
Iowa.....	10,838	9,310	1,528	1,528	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	25,298	25,199	99	99	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	13,336	12,966	311	177	9	114	11
Maine.....	3,674	3,283	391	313	8	66	4
Maryland.....	4,687	4,367	316	315	0	1	0
Massachusetts.....	6,143	3,772	2,370	2,370	0	0	0
Michigan.....	7,840	5,938	1,872	1,872	0	0	0
Minnesota.....	8,894	4,208	4,686	3,705	198	783	0
Mississippi.....	3,395	3,384	11	7	1	3	0
Missouri.....	2,375	2,212	163	163	0	0	0
Montana.....	3,321	2,167	1,141	1,000	47	90	4
Nebraska.....	5,266	3,784	1,476	1,263	78	135	0
New Hampshire.....	765	603	162	162	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	6,605	4,917	1,688	1,688	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	914	852	62	28	1	33	0
New York.....	30,932	19,758	11,168	11,168	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	1,638	725	913	913	0	0	0
Ohio.....	14,286	13,036	1,250	1,250	0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	31,591	30,825	766	766	0	0	0
Oregon.....	2,358	1,950	408	408	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	33,321	6,794	6,794	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	2,511	1,351	1,160	832	23	305	0
South Dakota.....	15,109	9,740	5,369	5,224	145	0	0
Texas.....	67,160	64,597	2,490	2,490	0	0	0
Utah.....	2,175	1,452	723	553	43	127	0
Vermont.....	200	164	36	36	0	0	0
Washington.....	7,749	5,796	1,953	1,913	19	21	0
West Virginia.....	19,191	19,075	116	116	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	6,360	4,330	2,030	2,029	0	1	0
Wyoming.....	577	447	130	93	11	26	0

¹ Includes 146 recipients whose nativity was unknown. These cases were reported by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, and Texas. The totals for these States exceed the sum of the figures in the rows.

² Later found to be ineligible and case closed.

TABLE C-24.—Old-age assistance: Race, sex, and age of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37

Recipients of specified race and sex accepted for old-age assistance												
All races				White			Negro			Other races		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Number												
Total.....	1 474, 783	247, 821	226, 962	417, 001	219, 327	197, 074	53, 227	26, 119	27, 108	2 4, 555	2, 375	2, 180
60-64 years.....	6	1	5	3	1	2	3		3			
65-69 years.....	173, 863	91, 404	82, 309	152, 845	81, 063	71, 782	19, 074	9, 355	9, 689	1, 944	1, 046	898
70-74 years.....	153, 864	80, 815	73, 049	135, 396	71, 481	63, 915	17, 266	8, 093	8, 573	1, 202	641	561
75-79 years.....	88, 072	45, 519	42, 553	78, 650	40, 913	37, 737	8, 747	4, 287	4, 460	675	319	356
80-84 years.....	40, 079	20, 786	19, 293	35, 211	18, 451	16, 760	4, 530	2, 166	2, 364	338	169	169
85-89 years.....	14, 065	7, 037	6, 968	11, 697	6, 033	5, 664	2, 165	959	1, 206	203	105	98
90-94 years.....	2, 810	1, 211	1, 599	2, 001	855	1, 146	755	333	422	54	23	31
95-99 years.....	608	249	359	326	132	194	257	103	154	25	13	17
100 years and over.....	474	217	257	250	117	133	209	92	117	15	8	49
60 years and over, exact age unknown.....	942	432	510	622	281	341	221	101	120	99	50	
Percent distribution												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60-64 years.....	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)		(3)			
65-69 years.....	36.6	36.9	36.3	36.6	37.0	36.3	35.8	35.9	35.7	42.7	44.1	41.2
70-74 years.....	32.4	32.6	32.2	32.5	32.6	32.3	32.5	33.3	31.6	26.4	27.0	25.7
75-79 years.....	18.5	18.3	18.7	18.9	18.6	19.1	16.4	16.4	16.4	14.8	13.4	16.3
80-84 years.....	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.8	7.4	7.1	7.8
85-89 years.....	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
90-94 years.....	.6	.5	.7	.5	.4	.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4
95-99 years.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.5	.4	.6	.5	.6	.5
100 years and over.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
60 years and over, exact age unknown.....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	2.2	2.1	2.3

¹ This table includes cases accepted in 41 States.

² Includes 132 recipients whose race is unknown.

³ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Hawaii did not report race of 518 cases accepted for old-age assistance during this fiscal year.

TABLE C-25.—*Old-age assistance: Race, sex, and physical condition of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37*

Physical condition	Recipients of specified race and sex accepted for old-age assistance during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37											
	All races			White			Negro			Other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number												
Total.....	1 408,696	245,072	223,624	411,208	216,489	194,719	52,446	25,774	26,672	5,042	2,809	2,233
Bedridden.....	11,172	4,519	6,653	9,870	3,980	5,890	1,211	498	713	91	41	50
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others.....	63,448	29,627	33,821	54,938	25,797	29,141	7,876	3,534	4,342	631	296	338
Able to care for self.....	393,753	210,764	182,989	346,222	186,624	159,598	43,331	21,727	21,604	4,210	2,413	1,797
Unknown.....	313	162	151	178	88	90	28	15	13	107	59	48
Percent distribution												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bedridden.....	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.2
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others.....	13.5	12.1	15.1	13.4	11.9	15.0	15.0	13.7	16.3	12.6	10.5	15.1
Able to care for self.....	84.0	86.0	81.8	84.2	86.2	82.0	82.6	84.3	81.0	83.5	85.9	80.5
Unknown.....	.1	.1	.1	(²)	(³)	(⁴)	.1	.1	(⁵)	2.1	2.1	2.2

¹ This table includes cases accepted in 41 States.

² Includes 132 recipients whose race is unknown.

³ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

New Jersey did not report physical condition of 6,606 cases accepted during this fiscal year.

TABLE C-26.—*Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Number of recipients accepted for old-age assistance with specified physical condition				
	Total	Bedridden	Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others	Able to care for self	Physical condition unknown
Total.....	1 468,696	11,172	63,448	393,763	313
Alabama.....	3,190	131	772	2,284	3
Arkansas.....	1,798	65	448	1,285	0
California.....	30,072	485	2,667	26,909	11
Colorado.....	5,941	131	589	5,221	0
Connecticut.....	3,599	77	452	3,070	0
Delaware.....	510	12	60	438	0
District of Columbia.....	1,609	28	223	1,358	0
Florida.....	11,636	396	2,246	8,994	0
Hawaii.....	518	7	70	441	0
Idaho.....	1,361	33	138	1,190	0
Illinois.....	59,659	1,026	7,160	51,377	96
Indiana.....	10,165	296	1,191	8,678	0
Iowa.....	10,838	154	791	9,893	0
Kentucky.....	25,298	826	4,742	19,729	1
Louisiana.....	13,336	429	2,780	10,014	113
Maine.....	3,674	61	360	3,244	9
Maryland.....	4,687	108	690	3,888	1
Massachusetts.....	6,143	136	667	5,340	0
Michigan.....	7,840	171	1,048	6,620	1
Minnesota.....	8,894	246	885	7,763	0
Mississippi.....	3,395	142	848	2,405	0
Missouri.....	2,375	70	285	2,018	2
Montana.....	3,321	35	231	3,042	13
Nebraska.....	5,266	114	500	4,652	0
New Hampshire.....	765	21	127	617	0
New Mexico.....	914	32	181	701	0
New York.....	30,932	250	1,846	28,836	0
North Dakota.....	1,638	43	232	1,363	0
Ohio.....	14,286	400	2,020	11,866	0
Oklahoma.....	31,591	726	3,624	27,238	3
Oregon.....	2,358	77	415	1,866	0
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	1,138	5,709	33,252	16
Rhode Island.....	2,511	34	266	2,211	0
South Dakota.....	15,109	351	2,085	12,673	0
Texas.....	67,100	2,042	11,757	53,301	0
Utah.....	2,175	40	279	1,856	0
Vermont.....	200	4	26	170	0
Washington.....	7,749	147	1,010	6,548	44
West Virginia.....	19,191	551	3,390	15,250	0
Wisconsin.....	6,360	128	563	5,669	0
Wyoming.....	577	9	75	493	0

¹ This table includes cases accepted in 41 States. New Jersey did not report physical condition of 6,605 cases accepted during this fiscal year.

TABLE C-27.—*Old-age assistance: Physical condition and types of medical care or supervision at time of application of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37*

Medical care or supervision	Number of recipients accepted for old-age assistance with specified physical condition				
	Total	Bedrid- den ¹	Not bedrid- den but re- quiring con- siderable care from others	Able to care for self	Physical condition unknown
Total.....	468,696	11,172	63,448	393,763	313
None.....	354,321	2,266	29,690	322,271	94
Under individual physician ²	81,974	7,910	28,345	45,691	28
In hospital.....	1,669	379	521	761	8
In clinic.....	10,052	156	1,673	8,207	16
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	1,659	189	629	839	2
Unknown.....	19,021	272	2,590	15,994	165

¹ The reader should remember that these figures apply to persons receiving old-age assistance and that in most States the residents of public hospitals and other public institutions are not included; moreover, only a small proportion of the residents of voluntary institutions is included.

² This table includes cases accepted in 41 States. New Jersey did not report physical condition of 6,605 cases accepted during this fiscal year.

³ Individual physician is defined to include all physicians not giving care to the patient in hospital or clinic, whether such services are recompensed by public funds or by the patient, or are provided by the physician without payment.

TABLE C-28.—*Old-age assistance: Types of aid received within 30 days prior to application for old-age assistance, for recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of recipients accepted for old-age assistance who had received specified type of aid within 30 days prior to application									
	Total	No aid	Private aid				Public aid			
			Total	Care in volun- tary insti- tution for aged	Care in other volun- tary insti- tution	Assist- ance from a volun- tary agency	Total	Care in public insti- tution	Work for wages under the Works Pro- gram	Gen- eral relief and other public aid
Total.....	2468,696	346,622	4,977	673	348	3,956	116,975	5,123	13,030	98,822
Alabama.....	3,190	2,696	10	3	1	6	484	121	83	280
Arkansas.....	1,798	1,540	17	0	0	17	241	2	14	225
California.....	30,072	18,440	442	45	22	375	11,190	1,101	955	9,134
Colorado.....	5,941	4,835	10	2	1	7	1,096	40	276	780
Connecticut.....	² 3,599	2,771	71	3	6	62	767	81	44	642
Delaware.....	510	491	0	0	0	0	19	5	0	14
District of Columbia.....	1,669	917	28	4	6	18	664	20	23	621
Florida.....	11,636	7,000	136	3	3	130	4,500	45	358	4,097
Hawaii.....	518	77	260	51	2	207	181	9	2	170
Idaho.....	1,361	1,048	3	0	1	2	310	16	120	174
Illinois.....	59,659	44,261	576	46	47	483	14,660	487	1,519	12,654
Indiana.....	² 10,165	8,301	39	2	7	30	1,828	152	391	1,285
Iowa.....	² 10,838	8,679	86	11	10	65	2,086	98	104	1,884
Kentucky.....	25,298	22,282	315	19	22	274	2,685	117	222	2,346
Louisiana.....	13,336	11,850	55	9	3	43	1,319	21	27	1,271
Maine.....	3,674	2,698	68	1	8	59	908	22	30	856
Maryland.....	² 4,687	3,651	36	4	4	28	1,004	66	53	885
Massachusetts.....	² 6,143	4,973	67	3	10	54	1,111	144	92	875
Michigan.....	7,840	5,519	159	32	1	126	2,162	147	76	1,939
Minnesota.....	² 8,894	6,632	140	60	17	63	2,142	151	601	1,390
Mississippi.....	3,395	3,336	14	0	0	14	45	0	6	39
Missouri.....	2,375	2,164	4	0	1	3	207	9	8	190
Montana.....	3,321	1,922	22	1	1	20	1,377	36	634	707

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-28.—*Old-age assistance: Types of aid received within 30 days prior to application for old-age assistance, for recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State ¹	Number of recipients accepted for old-age assistance who had received specified type of aid within 30 days prior to application									
	Total	No aid	Private aid				Public aid			
			Total	Care in voluntary institution for aged	Care in other voluntary institution	Assistance from a voluntary agency	Total	Care in public institution	Work for wages under the Works Program	General relief and other public aid
Nebraska.....	5,266	4,297	38	7	7	24	931	75	341	515
New Hampshire.....	765	572	8	2	1	5	185	9	4	172
New Mexico.....	914	409	0	0	0	0	505	1	34	470
New York.....	² 30,932	15,161	656	23	41	592	15,167	449	213	14,505
North Dakota.....	² 1,638	803	12	9	3	0	829	8	316	505
Ohio.....	14,286	10,651	207	36	12	159	3,428	230	351	2,847
Oklahoma.....	31,591	27,653	67	10	4	53	3,871	151	1,708	2,012
Oregon.....	2,358	1,699	21	3	2	16	638	22	27	589
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	30,974	399	127	47	225	8,740	611	307	7,822
Rhode Island.....	² 2,511	1,727	41	1	4	36	758	3	135	620
South Dakota.....	² 15,109	8,442	94	8	7	79	6,730	65	1,749	4,916
Texas.....	67,100	53,375	569	133	37	399	13,156	329	728	12,099
Utah.....	2,175	1,461	20	0	0	20	694	19	245	430
Vermont.....	200	175	0	0	0	0	25	0	6	19
Washington.....	7,749	4,839	180	8	6	166	2,606	182	451	1,973
West Virginia.....	19,191	13,206	8	0	0	8	5,977	24	419	5,534
Wisconsin.....	² 6,360	4,700	95	7	4	84	1,569	50	308	1,211
Wyoming.....	² 577	395	4	0	0	4	180	5	50	125

¹ This table includes cases accepted in 41 States. New Jersey did not report types of aid received 30 days prior to application by 6,605 cases accepted during this fiscal year. This total includes 427 cases for whom the facts about previous aid were unknown.

² Certain cases received more than one type of assistance. Therefore, the sum of the figures in this line exceeds the total number of cases shown in this column.

TABLE C-29.—*Old-age assistance: Other types of public aid received in households of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Recipients of old-age assistance in households receiving other specified types of public aid								
	Total	No other type of public aid	One additional type of public aid						Two or more additional types of public aid
			Total	Another grant of old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General relief	Other public aid	
Total.....	1 468,696	333,357	117,520	91,317	1,048	834	14,469	9,852	2,853
Alabama.....	3,190	3,155	35	10	1	2	1	21	0
Arkansas.....	1,798	1,796	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
California.....	30,072	20,521	9,270	5,519	120	128	2,636	867	281
Colorado.....	5,941	4,439	1,495	1,343	26	5	62	59	7
Connecticut.....	3,599	2,697	889	678	5	2	131	73	13
Delaware.....	510	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	1,609	1,316	285	148	15	3	95	24	8
Florida.....	11,636	9,237	2,399	1,894	18	4	370	113	0
Hawaii.....	518	502	16	8	1	0	4	3	0
Idaho.....	1,361	1,229	131	86	14	1	7	23	1
Illinois.....	59,659	29,046	16,491	13,018	41	166	1,807	1,459	438
Indiana.....	10,165	7,716	2,414	1,926	57	24	299	108	35
Iowa.....	10,838	7,173	3,522	3,079	20	35	203	185	143

¹ This total includes data for 41 States. In addition, New Jersey accepted recipients of old-age assistance but did not report other types of aid received. The total includes 14,966 cases for whom the facts about other types of aid were unknown: Illinois reported 13,684 of these; Louisiana, 1,136; and Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Washington, a few each.

TABLE C-29.—*Old-age assistance: Other types of public aid received in households of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State	Recipients of old-age assistance in households receiving other specified types of public aid								Two or more additional types of public aid
	Total	No other type of public aid	One additional type of public aid						
			Total	Another grant of old-age assist-ance	Aid to depend-ent chil-dren	Aid to the blind	Gen-eral relief	Other public aid	
Kentucky.....	25,298	19,468	5,777	4,843	16	39	50	829	53
Louisiana.....	13,336	9,533	2,593	2,346	91	9	14	133	74
Maine.....	3,674	3,234	432	350	7	28	19	28	8
Maryland.....	4,687	3,757	923	776	53	8	31	55	6
Massachusetts.....	6,143	4,637	1,482	1,206	8	1	134	133	24
Michigan.....	7,840	5,948	1,889	1,206	37	3	456	187	3
Minnesota.....	8,894	5,981	2,839	2,149	18	3	371	298	74
Mississippi.....	3,395	2,257	138	18	0	0	89	31	0
Missouri.....	2,375	1,867	506	374	0	12	84	36	2
Montana.....	3,321	2,658	659	540	7	0	65	47	4
Nebraska.....	5,266	3,865	1,388	1,167	41	11	80	89	12
New Hampshire.....	765	642	122	101	1	2	7	11	1
New Mexico.....	914	902	11	4	7	0	0	0	1
New York.....	30,932	18,735	11,696	6,580	100	22	4,423	571	494
North Dakota.....	1,638	1,026	603	472	0	2	19	110	9
Ohio.....	14,286	10,067	4,150	3,499	10	20	403	218	69
Oklahoma.....	31,591	22,802	8,529	7,858	75	41	121	434	256
Oregon.....	2,358	1,997	254	227	1	0	11	15	107
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	31,054	8,746	5,751	70	214	1,359	1,352	310
Rhode Island.....	2,511	1,715	753	502	8	2	44	197	43
South Dakota.....	15,109	9,422	5,293	4,070	6	0	210	1,007	281
Texas.....	67,100	49,930	17,152	16,589	0	0	110	453	18
Utah.....	2,175	1,813	359	241	33	3	61	21	3
Vermont.....	200	144	51	31	0	0	16	4	5
Washington.....	7,749	6,209	1,489	936	90	18	268	177	36
West Virginia.....	19,191	18,581	610	97	14	3	118	378	0
Wisconsin.....	6,360	4,277	2,049	1,612	34	19	287	97	34
Wyoming.....	577	499	78	63	2	3	4	6	0

TABLE C-30.—*Old-age assistance: Sources of other money income¹ of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Number of recipients accepted for old-age assistance	Recipients accepted for old-age assistance with other money income from specified sources						
		Veterans' pension	Employees' pension	Annuity or trust fund or insurance	Income from invested capital	Income or rent from real property ¹	Income from wages	No income from these specified sources
Total.....	3 486,696	737	910	582	2,187	28,439	23,034	379,108
Alabama.....	3,190	1	38	6	1	26	129	2,940
Arkansas.....	1,798	7	1	2	0	17	27	1,707
California.....	30,072	83	47	46	137	792	997	4 26,170
Colorado.....	5,941	8	41	4	17	325	74	5,381
Connecticut.....	3 3,599	4	18	17	200	162	176	2,881
Delaware.....	510	0	0	0	0	1	8	486
District of Columbia.....	1,609	6	5	0	1	94	36	1,448
Florida.....	11,636	2	7	15	8	279	323	10,658
Hawaii.....	518	0	4	0	0	2	12	470
Idaho.....	5 1,361	5	0	2	5	135	21	1,115
Illinois.....	59,659	77	152	64	339	3,195	1,437	36,008
Indiana.....	5 10,165	8	19	13	16	431	373	9,314
Iowa.....	5 10,838	18	8	16	35	493	284	9,754
Kentucky.....	5 25,298	4	6	11	86	741	1,549	21,372
Louisiana.....	13,336	15	11	12	10	323	867	8,723
Maine.....	3,674	23	14	6	13	154	404	2,801
Maryland.....	5 4,687	5	9	3	8	67	172	4,365
Massachusetts.....	5 6,143	11	21	21	43	186	100	5,444

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-30.—*Old-age assistance: Sources of other money income¹ of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State	Number of recipients accepted for old-age assistance	Recipients accepted for old-age assistance with other money income from specified sources						No income from these specified sources
		Veterans' pension	Employees' pension	Annuity or trust fund or insurance	Income from invested capital	Income or rent from real property ²	Income from wages	
Michigan.....	7,840	6	11	9	27	404	231	6,653
Minnesota.....	* 8,894	20	32	16	273	1,336	227	6,277
Mississippi.....	3,395	0	1	0	0	42	49	3,280
Missouri.....	* 2,375	0	4	6	42	236	287	1,782
Montana.....	3,321	3	1	3	20	90	82	2,925
Nebraska.....	5,266	3	11	10	20	334	183	4,466
New Hampshire.....	765	2	0	0	2	10	23	715
New Mexico.....	914	1	0	0	0	40	23	755
New York.....	* 30,932	36	60	31	14	332	747	29,184
North Dakota.....	1,638	4	6	0	5	89	75	1,396
Ohio.....	* 14,286	16	24	5	113	645	531	12,329
Oklahoma.....	* 31,591	51	30	21	41	2,348	4,080	25,336
Oregon.....	2,358	6	8	2	11	105	119	2,022
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	76	188	118	336	1,340	552	37,009
Rhode Island.....	* 2,511	3	13	4	6	49	50	2,358
South Dakota.....	15,109	12	9	12	68	997	495	13,088
Texas.....	* 67,100	55	80	67	198	11,516	7,467	46,199
Utah.....	* 2,175	4	1	7	4	135	43	1,919
Vermont.....	200	1	1	0	1	37	39	49
Washington.....	7,749	5	3	8	14	378	95	6,756
West Virginia.....	19,191	154	16	8	8	218	369	17,584
Wisconsin.....	* 6,360	2	10	17	65	306	259	5,504
Wyoming.....	577	0	0	0	0	29	19	485

¹ Sources of other money income in this table do not include income from relatives or friends.

² This does not include the use of a home owned by the recipient but refers only to net money income from property rented by recipient.

³ This table includes cases accepted in 40 States. New Jersey did not report sources of other income for 6,605 cases accepted during this fiscal year. Because more than one source of income was reported in a number of instances the totals of the several columns exceed this total. Illinois reported 16,561 recipients about whom this information was unknown; Louisiana reported 1,281 unknown.

⁴ Estimated.

⁵ More than one source of income reported for certain cases; therefore, the sum of figures in this line exceeds the total shown in this column.

TABLE C-31.—*Old-age assistance: Marital status of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Recipients of old-age assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37					
	Number	Percent distribution by marital status				
		Single	Widowed	Divorced or legally separated	Separated	Married
Total.....	475,301	8.6	43.9	3.2	3.4	40.9
Alabama.....	3,190	7.8	49.2	1.6	6.1	35.3
Arkansas.....	1,798	5.1	58.1	1.9	2.4	32.5
California.....	30,072	11.9	38.4	7.1	5.1	37.5
Colorado.....	5,941	6.6	38.2	3.6	3.8	47.8
Connecticut.....	3,599	12.8	46.6	2.2	4.5	33.9
Delaware.....	510	7.6	46.9	.4	4.7	40.4
District of Columbia.....	1,609	12.4	57.7	1.8	8.3	19.8
Florida.....	11,636	6.3	49.8	1.8	4.5	37.6
Hawaii.....	518	54.8	22.4	2.5	9.7	10.6
Idaho.....	1,361	10.1	38.8	4.4	3.3	43.4
Illinois.....	59,659	9.0	46.2	3.5	3.5	37.8
Indiana.....	10,165	6.8	44.0	3.0	2.4	43.5
Iowa.....	10,838	7.6	38.5	4.4	2.0	47.8
Kentucky.....	25,298	6.5	42.5	2.5	3.9	44.6
Louisiana.....	13,336	6.5	48.8	1.2	4.4	39.1
Maine.....	3,674	10.0	43.4	5.2	2.2	39.2
Maryland.....	4,687	13.9	47.7	1.9	4.8	31.7
Massachusetts.....	6,143	13.3	41.7	2.4	4.4	38.2

TABLE C-31.—*Old-age assistance: Marital status of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State	Recipients of old-age assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37					
	Number	Percent distribution by marital status				
		Single	Widowed	Divorced or legally separated	Separated	Married
Michigan.....	7,840	7.0	44.6	3.3	2.4	42.7
Minnesota.....	8,804	11.1	34.5	3.0	2.9	48.5
Mississippi.....	3,395	4.6	56.2	1.0	3.3	34.9
Missouri.....	2,375	5.1	50.1	2.5	2.2	40.1
Montana.....	3,321	18.7	35.2	4.8	3.0	38.3
Nebraska.....	5,266	7.4	34.5	3.6	2.6	51.9
New Hampshire.....	765	8.4	51.9	3.7	2.3	33.7
New Jersey.....	6,605	12.4	42.7	1 6.1	(2)	38.8
New Mexico.....	914	6.1	51.2	3.4	2.6	36.7
New York.....	30,932	15.0	39.6	1.4	5.9	38.1
North Dakota.....	1,638	10.2	38.8	2.4	2.6	46.0
Ohio.....	14,286	9.3	40.1	4.0	3.0	43.6
Oklahoma.....	31,591	4.0	42.2	2.7	2.1	49.0
Oregon.....	2,358	9.1	41.3	8.1	3.7	37.8
Pennsylvania.....	40,115	9.6	52.8	1.4	2.7	33.5
Rhode Island.....	2,511	15.2	46.9	2.5	2.8	32.6
South Dakota.....	15,109	7.9	39.0	2.9	1.9	48.3
Texas.....	67,160	4.7	44.7	3.4	2.4	44.8
Utah.....	2,175	5.3	45.3	2.9	1.8	44.7
Vermont.....	200	9.5	45.0	2.0	3.5	40.0
Washington.....	7,749	9.9	36.8	5.7	3.1	44.5
West Virginia.....	19,191	10.4	49.6	2.8	5.2	32.0
Wisconsin.....	6,360	10.0	34.7	3.8	2.6	48.9
Wyoming.....	577	14.4	40.0	5.2	5.0	35.4

¹ Includes separated.² Included in divorced.TABLE C-32.—*Old-age assistance: Eligibility of spouse for old-age assistance, for married recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Married recipients of old-age assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37					
	Number	Percent distribution according to eligibility of the spouse for old-age assistance				
		Not elig-ible for old-age assistance	Eligible and receiv-ing sepa-rate monthly payment	Eligible but in-cluded in one monthly payment	Eligible but not re-ceiving old-age assistance	Not liv-ing in same house-hold
Total.....	¹ 191,549	42.1	47.6	2.6	5.9	1.8
Alabama.....	1,126	53.8	1.2	43.2	.9	.9
Arkansas.....	580	55.1	-----	-----	44.9	-----
California.....	11,271	37.0	48.8	-----	11.1	3.1
Colorado.....	2,841	47.8	44.3	1.3	5.3	1.3
Connecticut.....	1,219	32.9	52.6	-----	11.0	3.5
Delaware.....	206	30.3	39.9	-----	27.4	2.4
District of Columbia.....	319	46.7	38.9	-----	12.2	2.2
Florida.....	4,374	53.2	40.1	1.6	2.9	2.2
Hawaii.....	55	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Idaho.....	591	57.9	14.7	25.9	-----	1.5
Illinois.....	22,513	37.9	56.9	(³)	3.7	1.5
Indiana.....	4,455	49.0	41.1	-----	8.6	1.3
Iowa.....	5,144	30.6	60.6	-----	7.4	1.4
Kentucky.....	11,289	37.1	49.7	.8	11.6	.8
Louisiana.....	5,179	42.2	42.5	12.2	2.0	1.1
Maine.....	1,440	7.4	28.6	53.5	8.1	2.4
Maryland.....	1,486	41.1	47.3	1.9	7.0	2.7
Massachusetts.....	2,349	42.4	46.3	-----	8.5	2.8
Michigan.....	3,345	49.5	38.5	1.7	8.5	1.8
Minnesota.....	4,317	44.9	48.8	-----	4.6	1.7

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-32.—*Old-age assistance: Eligibility of spouse for old-age assistance, for married recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State	Married recipients of old-age assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37					
	Number	Percent distribution according to eligibility of the spouse for old-age assistance				
		Not eligible for old-age assistance	Eligible and receiving separate monthly payment	Eligible but included in one monthly payment	Eligible but not receiving old-age assistance	Not living in same household
Mississippi.....	1,183	51.1	1.1	23.9	21.8	2.1
Missouri.....	953	49.3	45.2	-----	4.6	.9
Montana.....	1,272	42.5	42.3	3.6	8.7	2.9
Nebraska.....	2,733	43.6	45.5	-----	8.7	2.2
New Hampshire.....	258	44.2	36.4	8.5	8.2	2.7
New Mexico.....	335	51.0	.3	46.6	-----	2.1
New York.....	11,781	43.9	53.6	-----	.2	2.3
North Dakota.....	754	34.5	63.1	-----	1.2	1.2
Ohio.....	6,235	35.7	54.6	-----	8.2	1.5
Oklahoma.....	15,485	47.4	51.1	-----	.5	1.0
Oregon.....	891	55.0	34.3	3.3	5.0	2.4
Pennsylvania.....	13,445	46.1	39.6	-----	11.8	2.5
Rhode Island.....	818	25.1	58.8	.7	11.4	4.0
South Dakota.....	7,291	33.2	59.3	0.7	5.7	1.1
Texas.....	30,070	43.5	55.2	-----	-----	1.3
Utah.....	972	51.0	25.5	21.7	-----	1.8
Vermont.....	80	(¹)	(¹)	-----	(¹)	(¹)
Washington.....	3,441	38.9	28.0	-----	31.3	1.8
West Virginia.....	6,138	50.3	2.9	30.9	11.2	4.7
Wisconsin.....	3,111	41.3	50.7	.8	5.8	1.4
Wyoming.....	204	42.5	27.1	6.7	10.0	13.7

¹ In addition, New Jersey did not report these data for 2,564 married recipients.

² Hawaii reported 31 with spouses not eligible for old-age assistance, 9 eligible and receiving a separate monthly payment, 2 eligible but included in 1 payment, 4 eligible but not receiving old-age assistance, and 9 not living in same household.

³ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

⁴ Vermont reported 28 not eligible for old-age assistance, 36 eligible and receiving a separate monthly payment, 12 eligible but not receiving old-age assistance, and 4 not living in the same household.

TABLE C-33.—*Old-age assistance: Reasons for closing cases during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Cases of old-age assistance closed during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37							
	Number	Percent distribution according to reasons for closing						
		Death	Admitted to public institution	Admitted to voluntary institution	Became self-supporting	Relatives became able to support	Moved out of district	Not eligible for original monthly payment
Total.....	141,864	49.6	4.2	0.5	9.4	6.9	4.0	15.0
Alabama.....	2,570	42.9	1.2	-----	5.8	15.0	5.3	13.0
Arkansas.....	1,713	66.0	2.8	-----	2.0	8.5	17.7	1.2
California.....	6,672	56.1	18.6	2.2	3.4	9.3	4.6	2.0
Colorado.....	2,468	63.8	3.7	.8	9.7	4.0	1.2	9.6
Connecticut.....	1,118	73.8	7.8	3.5	9.6	.7	1.4	.4
Delaware.....	413	54.1	.2	10.7	7.2	5.0	4.3	.2
Dist. of Columbia.....	136	78.0	8.1	.7	5.1	2.2	2.2	-----
Florida.....	748	76.7	3.1	.5	1.1	1.5	1.8	9.6
Hawaii.....	98	54.0	22.0	-----	6.0	1.0	7.0	3.0
Idaho.....	1,035	44.6	4.8	.1	17.3	9.3	5.7	12.5
Illinois.....	10,203	55.1	3.0	1.5	2.8	6.3	-----	1.4
Indiana.....	4,889	55.8	4.5	.8	7.8	6.0	6.1	11.7
Iowa.....	2,291	73.1	6.6	-----	1.8	.4	1.0	7.9
Kentucky.....	1,198	93.1	3.4	.6	.8	.2	1.0	.6
Louisiana.....	1,677	64.3	2.1	.3	6.5	6.9	4.1	3.4

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-33.—*Old-age assistance: Reasons for closing cases during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State	Cases of old-age assistance closed during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37								
	Number	Percent distribution according to reasons for closing							
		Death	Admitted to public institution	Admitted to voluntary institution	Became self-supporting	Relatives became able to support	Moved out of district	Not eligible for original monthly payment	Other reasons ¹
Maine.....	371	88.9	4.1	.5	2.7	1.1	.3	.8	1.6
Maryland.....	1,673	58.0	3.5	1.0	2.4	5.1	.6	11.4	18.0
Massachusetts.....	2,786	45.5	8.4	.6	11.5	6.4	15.8	8.1	3.7
Michigan.....	2,892	86.2	6.2	-----	3.4	.6	1.1	.6	1.9
Minnesota.....	4,140	58.7	3.9	.4	15.9	4.4	-----	12.9	3.8
Mississippi.....	3,726	33.1	2.5	.1	9.8	12.5	15.9	2.7	23.4
Missouri.....	4,281	87.0	4.5	.1	1.0	.4	2.0	2.9	2.1
Montana.....	638	71.5	11.6	.6	4.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	6.7
Nebraska.....	1,761	70.0	3.1	.1	9.5	6.2	3.1	3.4	4.6
New Hampshire.....	435	56.1	7.1	2.5	3.0	4.8	.9	5.8	19.8
New Jersey.....	3,318	44.4	11.0	-----	-----	-----	3.6	.7	40.3
New Mexico.....	340	64.1	2.7	-----	10.3	4.1	-----	2.9	15.9
New York.....	6,588	63.0	11.6	1.0	3.5	7.3	7.9	.9	4.8
North Dakota.....	675	64.1	3.1	.4	4.2	2.2	3.4	3.6	19.0
Ohio.....	8,881	66.0	3.2	.2	6.6	6.8	7.5	2.2	7.5
Oklahoma.....	5,668	45.0	1.8	.1	3.0	1.9	6.7	29.6	11.9
Oregon.....	1,461	60.0	7.0	-----	-----	-----	8.9	2.3	21.8
Pennsylvania.....	6,769	74.3	4.3	.6	2.6	1.9	7.5	1.1	7.7
Rhode Island.....	410	72.2	16.4	.7	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	4.6
South Dakota.....	6,593	8.5	.2	-----	35.2	.3	.4	2.1	53.3
Texas.....	32,647	22.4	.2	.1	17.2	14.0	.5	45.4	.2
Utah.....	665	57.8	3.4	.3	8.8	4.7	2.4	13.4	9.2
Vermont.....	407	77.7	3.9	.2	5.9	8.6	.7	3.0	-----
Washington.....	2,411	66.0	9.9	.7	6.9	.4	3.5	12.0	.6
West Virginia.....	1,114	50.3	1.8	.1	2.6	4.4	1.7	22.8	16.3
Wisconsin.....	3,710	54.0	4.6	.5	10.3	4.4	10.7	8.4	7.1
Wyoming.....	275	68.0	3.6	-----	6.9	7.3	5.1	6.2	2.9

¹ The high proportion of cases reported in this column by certain States suggests that further analysis should be made of reasons for closing cases.

² Large proportion transferred to Resettlement Administration.

TABLE C-34.—*Aid to the blind: Range in monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, number of recipients accepted, and median and quartile amounts, by States*

State ¹	Number of recipients accepted during period	Monthly amount of assistance initially approved for recipients of aid to the blind				
		Lowest amount approved	25 percent approved for this amount or less ²	50 percent approved for this amount or less ³	75 percent approved for this amount or less ⁴	Highest amount approved
Total.....	9,397	\$1	\$16	\$22	\$31	\$84
Alabama.....	220	4	9	11	16	30
Arizona.....	76	10	16	21	31	30
Arkansas.....	261	3	9	9	11	12
California.....	964	4	27	35	41	50
Colorado.....	128	10	28	31	31	30
District of Columbia.....	80	6	23	27	31	36
Idaho.....	39	10	16	21	31	30
Indiana.....	972	3	14	17	22	30
Maine.....	172	6	19	23	29	30
Maryland.....	164	5	15	19	23	30
Massachusetts.....	172	8	16	19	21	30
Michigan.....	460	1	12	18	27	84
Nebraska.....	121	10	16	20	22	30
New Hampshire.....	49	10	16	21	31	30
New Jersey.....	104	10	20	21	25	35

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-34.—*Aid to the blind: Range in monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, number of recipients accepted, and median and quartile amounts, by States—Con.*

State ¹	Number of recipients accepted during period	Monthly amount of assistance initially approved for recipients of aid to the blind				
		Lowest amount approved	25 percent approved for this amount or less ²	50 percent approved for this amount or less ³	75 percent approved for this amount or less ⁴	Highest amount approved
New Mexico.....	53	4	11	16	27	50
North Dakota.....	60	8	15	19	23	30
Ohio.....	618	5	16	16	21	30
Oklahoma.....	1,479	2	12	15	22	30
Oregon.....	194	7	21	26	31	30
Pennsylvania.....	1,665	3	31	31	31	30
Utah.....	95	10	17	24	31	30
Vermont.....	16	5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	25
Washington.....	289	10	33	34	34	40
West Virginia.....	673	6	15	18	23	30
Wisconsin.....	255	3	16	21	26	30
Wyoming.....	18	15	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	35

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

² First quartile falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

³ Median falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

⁴ Third quartile falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

⁵ Figures too small for significant median and quartiles.

TABLE C-35.—*Aid to the blind: Monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of recipients accepted for aid to the blind according to monthly amount of assistance initially approved								
	Number	Less than \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35 and over
Total.....	9,397	37	621	1,653	1,603	1,362	770	2,750	595
Alabama.....	220	4	75	76	34	16	8	4	0
Arizona.....	76	0	0	13	17	16	7	23	0
Arkansas.....	261	5	168	88	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	964	3	4	16	39	110	119	194	479
Colorado.....	128	0	0	3	5	17	15	88	0
District of Columbia.....	80	0	1	3	8	15	27	24	2
Idaho.....	39	0	0	7	6	12	1	13	0
Indiana.....	972	2	53	288	309	206	90	24	0
Maine.....	172	0	3	13	32	53	33	38	0
Maryland.....	164	0	6	42	44	43	14	15	0
Massachusetts.....	172	0	1	36	53	51	15	16	0
Michigan.....	460	10	71	86	96	58	44	42	53
Nebraska.....	121	0	0	1	62	42	12	4	0
New Hampshire.....	49	0	0	8	10	11	2	15	0
New Jersey.....	101	0	0	3	23	52	21	3	2
New Mexico.....	53	1	11	10	13	4	3	7	4
North Dakota.....	60	0	2	16	18	16	4	4	0
Ohio.....	618	0	20	118	235	144	65	32	0
Oklahoma.....	1,479	10	171	601	252	196	111	138	0
Oregon.....	194	0	1	16	26	42	30	79	0
Pennsylvania.....	1,665	1	0	2	5	2	2	1,653	0
Utah.....	95	0	0	13	19	18	14	31	0
Vermont.....	16	0	6	7	1	1	1	0	0
Washington.....	289	0	0	2	7	20	23	183	54
West Virginia.....	673	0	25	115	216	148	71	67	0
Wisconsin.....	255	1	2	40	70	61	35	46	0
Wyoming.....	18	0	0	0	2	5	3	7	1

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

² This total includes 3 recipients reported by Alabama and 3 by Ohio for whom the information was not available.

TABLE C-36.—*Aid to the blind: Living arrangements to be effective on date of first payments to recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of recipients of aid to the blind with specified living arrangement to be effective on date of first payment							
	Total	Alone	In household group		In institution			Other arrangement ⁴
			With relatives	Not with relatives	Public	Voluntary ²	Proprietary ³	
Total.....	9,397	1,058	7,198	798	76	93	112	62
Alabama.....	220	36	141	38	0	0	3	2
Arizona.....	76	14	53	6	0	0	2	1
Arkansas.....	261	33	198	28	0	0	1	1
California.....	964	168	624	80	0	24	39	29
Colorado.....	128	15	87	22	0	1	3	0
District of Columbia.....	80	6	61	12	0	0	1	0
Idaho.....	39	3	32	2	0	0	2	0
Indiana.....	972	83	819	63	0	0	6	1
Maine.....	172	21	119	25	0	4	1	2
Maryland.....	164	23	110	31	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	172	11	140	19	0	0	2	0
Michigan.....	460	63	352	38	0	2	4	1
Nebraska.....	121	19	88	12	0	0	2	0
New Hampshire.....	49	6	40	2	0	1	0	0
New Jersey.....	104	3	84	17	0	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	53	5	43	5	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	60	6	49	5	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	618	58	486	58	5	3	1	13
Oklahoma.....	1,479	128	1,249	89	0	0	13	0
Oregon.....	194	94	82	7	0	0	10	1
Pennsylvania.....	1,665	106	1,316	113	71	50	6	3
Utah.....	95	12	75	5	0	0	1	2
Vermont.....	16	2	11	3	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	289	50	192	32	0	5	5	5
West Virginia.....	673	76	533	55	0	0	8	1
Wisconsin.....	255	16	205	29	0	3	2	0
Wyoming.....	18	1	15	2	0	0	0	0

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

² Incorporated, not for profit. Maintained by endowments, donations, community chests, and to a certain extent by fees charged to residents. Governed by boards of directors or trustees.

³ Includes unincorporated institutions and lodging houses.

⁴ Includes 5 unknown cases.

TABLE C-37.—*Aid to the blind: Ages of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of recipients of aid to the blind of specified age accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37						
	Total	Under 16	16-20	21-44	45-64	65 and over	Unknown
Total	9,397	21	83	1,987	3,811	3,462	33
Alabama.....	220	0	0	89	123	8	0
Arizona.....	76	0	0	11	26	39	0
Arkansas.....	261	1	5	67	177	7	4
California.....	964	0	17	173	354	420	0
Colorado.....	128	0	4	35	51	38	0
District of Columbia.....	80	0	1	25	42	12	0
Idaho.....	39	1	1	6	13	18	0
Indiana.....	972	0	5	158	327	482	0
Maine.....	172	0	0	20	43	109	0

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-37.—*Aid to the blind: Ages of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State ¹	Number of recipients of aid to the blind of specified age accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37						
	Total	Under 16	16-20	21-41	45-64	65 and over	Un-known
Maryland.....	164	0	1	40	70	51	2
Massachusetts.....	172	0	0	70	67	35	0
Michigan.....	460	0	0	101	217	142	0
Nebraska.....	121	0	5	20	65	31	0
New Hampshire.....	49	0	0	8	13	28	0
New Jersey.....	104	0	0	21	76	7	0
New Mexico.....	53	0	0	9	23	21	0
North Dakota.....	60	0	0	27	33	0	0
Ohio.....	618	4	20	202	384	8	0
Oklahoma.....	1, 479	15	17	358	638	449	2
Oregon.....	194	0	0	32	85	76	1
Pennsylvania.....	1, 665	0	0	206	418	1, 017	24
Utah.....	95	0	3	10	29	53	0
Vermont.....	16	0	0	4	8	4	0
Washington.....	289	0	1	38	103	147	0
West Virginia.....	673	0	0	215	309	149	0
Wisconsin.....	255	0	3	38	115	99	0
Wyoming.....	18	0	0	4	2	12	0

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

TABLE C-38.—*Aid to the blind: Ages of recipients whose cases were closed during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Recipients of aid to the blind who were a specified age at date of closing						
	Total	Under 16	16-20	21-44	45-64	65 and over	Un-known
Total.....	1 3, 457	2	19	385	908	1, 963	180
Arizona.....	15	0	0	2	3	10	0
Arkansas.....	50	0	0	17	31	1	1
California.....	564	0	8	45	122	389	0
Colorado.....	175	0	0	1	19	118	37
District of Columbia.....	12	0	0	3	2	7	0
Idaho.....	36	0	0	7	9	20	0
Indiana.....	234	0	0	36	82	116	0
Maine.....	159	0	0	5	29	121	4
Michigan.....	151	0	0	31	72	36	12
Nebraska.....	112	0	0	2	3	1	106
New Mexico.....	17	0	0	0	6	11	0
North Dakota.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ohio.....	424	1	5	87	200	112	19
Oklahoma.....	13	0	0	4	7	2	0
Oregon.....	50	0	0	5	17	27	1
Pennsylvania.....	768	0	0	43	114	611	0
Utah.....	53	0	2	5	12	34	0
Vermont.....	17	0	0	0	7	10	0
Washington.....	216	1	1	43	89	82	0
West Virginia.....	11	0	0	0	5	6	0
Wisconsin.....	350	0	3	45	72	230	0
Wyoming.....	29	0	0	3	7	19	0

¹ This table includes cases closed in 22 States. Age at date of closing was not included among the items on the form originally suggested by the Social Security Board, and 5 States found it impossible to prepare this table for this fiscal year.

TABLE C-39.—*Aid to the blind: Nativity and citizenship of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of recipients of aid to the blind accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37							
	Total	Native born	Foreign born					Nativ- ity un- known
			Total	Citi- zens	First papers	Aliens	Citizen- ship unknown	
Total.....	9,397	8,183	1,203	725	77	399	2	11
Alabama.....	220	215	0	0	0	0	0	5
Arizona.....	76	47	29	1	0	28	0	0
Arkansas.....	261	258	3	3	0	0	0	0
California.....	964	711	247	123	9	115	0	6
Colorado.....	128	115	13	13	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	80	79	1	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	39	35	4	4	0	0	0	0
Indiana.....	972	956	16	16	0	0	0	0
Maine.....	172	144	28	12	1	14	1	0
Maryland.....	164	155	9	5	2	2	0	0
Massachusetts.....	172	98	74	22	3	49	0	0
Michigan.....	460	359	101	49	20	31	1	0
Nebraska.....	121	108	13	12	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire.....	49	37	12	5	1	6	0	0
New Jersey.....	104	69	35	18	3	14	0	0
New Mexico.....	53	50	3	1	0	2	0	0
North Dakota.....	60	42	18	18	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	618	575	43	29	4	10	0	0
Oklahoma.....	1,479	1,468	11	11	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	194	162	32	25	3	4	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	1,665	1,333	332	230	14	88	0	0
Utah.....	95	69	26	24	0	2	0	0
Vermont.....	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	239	218	71	49	6	16	0	0
West Virginia.....	673	667	6	6	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	255	180	75	47	11	17	0	0
Wyoming.....	18	17	1	1	0	0	0	0

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

TABLE C-40.—*Aid to the blind: Race, sex, and age of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37*

Age	Recipients of specified race and sex accepted for aid to the blind											
	All races			White			Negro			Other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number											
Total.....	9,397	5,499	3,898	8,072	4,698	3,374	1,031	610	421	285	187	98
Under 16 years.....	21	13	8	16	11	5	4	2	2	1	0	1
16-20 years.....	283	54	29	71	47	24	9	4	5	1	1	0
21-44 years.....	1,987	1,303	684	1,635	1,077	558	286	180	106	65	45	20
45-64 years.....	3,811	2,351	1,460	3,184	1,964	1,220	194	302	192	127	84	43
65 and over.....	3,463	1,764	1,699	3,142	1,589	1,553	231	119	112	90	56	34
Unknown.....	32	14	18	24	10	14	7	3	4	1	1	0
	Percent distribution											
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(¹)
Under 16 years.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.3	.5	.3	-----	(²)
16-20 years.....	.9	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.7	1.2	.3	.5	-----
21-44 years.....	21.1	23.7	17.5	20.3	22.9	16.5	27.7	29.5	25.2	22.8	24.1	(³)
45-64 years.....	40.6	42.8	37.5	39.4	41.8	36.2	47.9	49.5	45.6	44.6	44.9	(³)
65 and over.....	36.9	32.0	43.6	38.9	33.8	46.0	22.4	19.5	26.6	31.6	29.9	(³)
Unknown.....	.3	.3	.5	.3	.2	.4	.7	.5	0.9	.3	.5	-----

¹ This table includes reports for 27 States. In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted. The total includes 9 cases of unknown race.

² Includes 2 of unknown race.

³ Includes 1 of unknown race.

⁴ Includes 6 of unknown race.

⁵ Figures too small for significant percentages.

TABLE C-41.—*Aid to the blind: Sex of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Recipients of aid to the blind accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37			State ¹	Recipients of aid to the blind accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total.....	9,397	5,499	3,898	New Hampshire.....	49	28	21
Alabama.....	220	162	58	New Jersey.....	104	65	39
Arizona.....	76	54	22	New Mexico.....	53	41	12
Arkansas.....	261	168	93	North Dakota.....	60	47	13
California.....	964	540	424	Ohio.....	618	348	270
Colorado.....	128	75	53	Oklahoma.....	1,479	940	539
District of Columbia.....	80	51	29	Oregon.....	194	129	65
Idaho.....	39	22	17	Pennsylvania.....	1,665	732	933
Indiana.....	972	543	429	Utah.....	95	61	34
Maine.....	172	85	87	Vermont.....	16	11	5
Maryland.....	164	96	68	Washington.....	289	180	109
Massachusetts.....	172	101	71	West Virginia.....	673	471	202
Michigan.....	460	321	139	Wisconsin.....	255	153	102
Nebraska.....	121	69	52	Wyoming.....	18	6	12

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

TABLE C-42.—*Aid to the blind: Other types of public aid received in households of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Recipients of aid to the blind in households receiving other specified types of public aid								
	Total	No other type of public aid	One additional type of public aid					Two or more types of public aid	Un-known
			Total	Aid to dependent children	Old-age assistance	General relief	Other public aid ²		
Total.....	9,397	7,217	2,103	146	600	784	573	76	1
Alabama.....	220	211	9	1	1	3	4	0	0
Arizona.....	76	62	14	8	0	0	6	0	0
Arkansas.....	261	257	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
California.....	964	732	226	18	54	100	54	6	0
Colorado.....	128	103	25	4	11	5	5	0	0
Dist. of Columbia.....	80	59	21	2	0	16	3	0	0
Idaho.....	39	31	7	0	7	0	0	1	0
Indiana.....	972	682	275	13	95	48	119	13	0
Maine.....	172	154	18	3	0	7	8	0	0
Maryland.....	164	136	28	7	5	4	12	0	0
Massachusetts.....	172	99	73	1	2	61	9	0	0
Michigan.....	460	262	184	3	13	153	15	14	0
Nebraska.....	121	74	46	7	13	8	18	1	0
New Hampshire.....	49	41	8	0	0	7	1	0	0
New Jersey.....	104	44	51	12	5	23	11	9	0
New Mexico.....	53	52	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	60	47	13	0	5	1	7	0	0
Ohio.....	618	449	168	9	28	65	66	1	0
Oklahoma.....	1,479	1,096	374	24	183	65	102	9	0
Oregon.....	194	155	30	0	7	5	18	9	0
Pennsylvania.....	1,665	1,387	273	5	87	116	65	5	0
Utah.....	95	72	23	2	5	9	7	0	0
Vermont.....	16	13	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Washington.....	289	218	66	9	27	16	14	4	1
West Virginia.....	673	568	105	8	54	45	18	0	0
Wisconsin.....	255	196	57	9	15	23	10	2	0
Wyoming.....	18	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

² Including another payment of aid to the blind.

TABLE C-43.—*Aid to the blind: Marital status of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Recipients of aid to the blind accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, according to marital status						
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or legally separated	Separated	Unknown
Total.....	9,397	2,208	3,755	2,556	409	464	5
Alabama.....	220	76	67	48	3	22	4
Arizona.....	76	15	26	28	2	5	0
Arkansas.....	261	73	121	49	12	5	1
California.....	964	228	339	287	62	48	0
Colorado.....	128	22	54	28	11	13	0
District of Columbia.....	80	18	27	19	2	14	0
Idaho.....	39	5	23	8	2	1	0
Indiana.....	972	184	409	276	61	42	0
Maine.....	172	35	67	57	7	6	0
Maryland.....	164	51	41	50	7	15	0
Massachusetts.....	172	60	65	34	5	8	0
Michigan.....	460	101	232	96	17	14	0
Nebraska.....	121	30	55	21	5	10	0
New Hampshire.....	49	9	21	14	3	2	0
New Jersey.....	104	27	48	21	1	7	0
New Mexico.....	53	10	22	17	3	1	0
North Dakota.....	60	32	19	6	0	3	0
Ohio.....	618	179	284	82	40	33	0
Oklahoma.....	1,479	342	639	360	79	59	0
Oregon.....	194	41	84	45	15	9	0
Pennsylvania.....	1,665	308	570	658	19	80	0
Utah.....	95	19	37	35	3	1	0
Vermont.....	16	7	6	3	0	0	0
Washington.....	289	63	112	82	19	13	0
West Virginia.....	673	212	267	128	20	46	0
Wisconsin.....	255	59	114	65	11	6	0
Wyoming.....	18	2	6	9	0	1	0

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

TABLE C-44.—*Aid to the blind: Employment status effective on date of first payments and sex of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, for recipients aged 16-44, by States*

State ¹	Recipients of aid to the blind aged 16-44 accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37								
	Total			Gainfully employed			Not gainfully employed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	2,071	1,359	712	125	110	15	1,945	1,248	697
Alabama.....	89	62	27	0	0	0	89	62	27
Arizona.....	11	8	3	0	0	0	11	8	3
Arkansas.....	72	44	28	0	0	0	72	44	28
California.....	190	123	67	16	14	2	174	109	65
Colorado.....	39	25	14	1	0	1	38	25	13
District of Columbia.....	26	14	12	0	0	0	26	14	12
Idaho.....	7	5	2	0	0	0	7	5	2
Indiana.....	163	92	71	14	12	2	149	80	69
Maine.....	20	13	7	5	5	0	15	8	7
Maryland.....	41	30	11	1	1	0	40	29	11
Massachusetts.....	70	44	26	6	5	1	64	39	25
Michigan.....	101	76	25	10	8	2	91	68	23
Nebraska.....	25	15	10	0	0	0	25	15	10
New Hampshire.....	8	5	3	0	0	0	8	5	3
New Jersey.....	21	12	9	1	1	0	20	11	9

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-44.—*Aid to the blind: Employment status effective on date of first payments and sex of recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, for recipients aged 16-44, by States—Continued*

State ¹	Recipients of aid to the blind aged 16-44 accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37								
	Total			Gainfully employed			Not gainfully employed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
New Mexico.....	9	6	3	0	0	0	9	6	3
North Dakota.....	27	21	6	2	2	0	25	19	6
Ohio.....	222	137	85	7	5	2	214	131	83
Oklahoma.....	376	256	120	11	11	0	365	245	120
Oregon.....	32	22	10	11	10	1	21	12	9
Pennsylvania.....	206	119	87	23	19	4	183	100	83
Utah.....	13	9	4	0	0	0	13	9	4
Vermont.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Washington.....	39	31	8	4	4	0	35	27	8
West Virginia.....	215	158	57	7	7	0	208	151	57
Wisconsin.....	41	26	15	6	6	0	35	20	15
Wyoming.....	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	2

¹ New York did not report details with regard to cases of aid to the blind.

² Includes 1 male reported by Ohio about whom employment information was not available.

TABLE C-45.—*Aid to the blind: Arrangements for education in effect at time of first payments to recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37*

Arrangement for education	Recipients of aid to the blind accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37		
	Total	Under 21 years of age	21 years of age and over
Total.....	¹ 9,397	104	9,293
Living in school for the blind.....	10	4	6
Attending special school for the blind.....	52	8	44
Attending other school.....	11	2	9
Receiving instruction at home:			
Under public auspices.....	160	6	154
Under private auspices.....	65	3	62
Not receiving instruction.....	9,099	81	9,018

¹ This total represents data for 27 States. In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to the blind beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

TABLE C-46.—*Aid to the blind: Reasons for closing cases and length of time aid was received by recipients whose cases were closed during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37*

Length of time aid to the blind was received	Number of recipients of aid to the blind whose cases were closed for specified reason								
	Total	Death	Vision wholly or partially re-stored	Admitted to public institution	Became self-supporting for reasons other than restoration of sight	Relatives became able to support	Moved out of district	Not eligible for original monthly payment	Other reasons
Total 1.....	3,915	1,619	79	174	273	223	219	508	820
Never received pay-									
ment.....	111	38	7	6	3	1	2	21	33
1 month.....	139	53	7	10	6	6	5	25	27
2 months.....	119	46	2	9	6	6	5	17	28
3 months.....	124	41	3	8	10	9	7	13	33
4 months.....	153	65	3	13	7	6	8	13	38
5 months.....	162	55	6	2	2	12	12	21	52
6 months.....	151	61	3	5	10	8	13	20	31
7 months.....	176	85	6	6	8	7	10	25	29
8 months.....	212	71	3	6	8	17	7	58	42
9 months.....	208	90	2	4	24	6	10	37	35
10 months.....	193	89	3	6	17	16	14	16	32
11 months.....	169	71	4	4	23	13	13	9	32
1 year.....	245	78	9	9	24	19	16	47	43
2 years.....	548	254	9	20	44	40	26	71	84
3 years.....	430	256	4	21	15	13	41	39	41
4 years.....	146	44	1	7	11	16	10	24	33
5 years.....	147	53	2	12	16	8	2	15	39
6 years.....	99	29	1	8	7	5	2	12	35
7 years.....	82	39	1	3	6	2	3	9	19
8 years.....	71	30	2	4	4	2	2	7	20
9 years.....	42	14	0	2	2	2	1	3	18
10 years.....	26	6	1	1	4	2	1	0	11
Over 10 years.....	162	51	0	8	16	7	9	6	65

¹ New York did not report details with regard to cases of aid to the blind closed after May 1, 1937.

TABLE C-47.—*Aid to dependent children: Range in monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, number of families accepted, and median and quartile amounts, by States*

State ¹	Number of families accepted during period	Monthly amount of assistance initially approved for families accepted for aid to dependent children				
		Lowest amount approved	25 percent approved for less than this amount ²	50 percent approved for less than this amount ³	75 percent approved for less than this amount ⁴	Highest amount approved
Total.....	65,464	(⁵)	\$16	\$21	\$37	\$140
Alabama.....	2,101	1	9	16	21	56
Arizona.....	692	5	19	31	41	65
Arkansas.....	3,148	3	9	11	13	12
California.....	2,722	5	21	25	41	140
Colorado.....	1,841	5	19	31	36	85
Delaware.....	67	12	19	31	43	66
District of Columbia.....	229	4	31	46	61	100
Idaho.....	1,197	5	19	19	31	66
Indiana.....	8,053	2	19	23	39	110
Louisiana.....	2,915	1	13	19	25	89
Maine.....	231	10	29	41	51	90
Maryland.....	2,482	3	19	29	39	94
Massachusetts.....	1,140	6	36	53	69	138

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-47.—*Aid to dependent children: Range in monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, number of families accepted, and median and quartile amounts, by States—Continued*

State ¹	Number of families accepted during period	Monthly amount of assistance initially approved for families accepted for aid to dependent children				
		Lowest amount approved	25 percent approved for this amount or less ²	50 percent approved for this amount or less ³	75 percent approved for this amount or less ⁴	Highest amount approved
Michigan.....	7,267	(⁵)	18	28	40	60
Montana.....	879	8	19	26	31	78
Nebraska.....	2,289	3	16	19	31	90
New Hampshire.....	28	15	31	43	55	66
New Jersey.....	1,681	5	17	29	41	103
New Mexico.....	434	7	23	31	41	77
Ohio.....	3,265	1	19	31	49	140
Oklahoma.....	5,700	2	8	10	15	34
Oregon.....	599	5	21	31	43	114
Pennsylvania.....	6,847	4	19	31	43	138
Rhode Island.....	161	13	44	53	66	95
Utah.....	916	4	19	31	41	75
Vermont.....	82	8	18	27	27	26
Washington.....	2,717	3	19	19	31	114
West Virginia.....	3,627	4	16	21	29	77
Wisconsin.....	1,932	2	19	30	44	117
Wyoming.....	222	6	19	31	41	75

¹ This table includes data for 30 States. New York did not report details with regard to cases accepted beginning with May 1937.

² First quartile falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

³ Median falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

⁴ Third quartile falls in the dollar interval below the amount specified.

⁵ Less than \$1.

TABLE C-48.—*Aid to dependent children: Monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Families accepted for aid to dependent children during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37											
	Number	Percent distribution according to the monthly amount of assistance initially approved										
		Less than \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40-\$44	\$45-\$49	\$50 and over
Total.....	65,464	0.9	8.2	14.7	19.2	11.0	6.2	13.0	5.1	7.9	2.3	11.3
Alabama.....	2,101	1.6	27.4	19.8	20.3	8.5	4.8	8.8	2.1	3.7	.6	1.2
Arizona.....	692		.7	2.7	26.3	5.6	8.4	22.4	8.1	12.6	4.8	8.4
Arkansas.....	3,148	.8	28.1	71.0								
California.....	2,722		.1	19.5	3.8	26.6	.6	14.5	.7	14.8	.7	18.6
Colorado.....	1,841		.8	6.1	28.9	7.4	6.1	23.4	4.3	12.5	2.2	8.1
Delaware.....	67			(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)
District of Columbia.....	229	.4		3.0	4.4	6.1	10.5	10.9	7.0	7.0	10.5	40.2
Idaho.....	1,197		.4	6.3	44.1	7.6	4.8	23.2	3.6	8.4	.6	.9
Indiana.....	8,053	.2	3.3	10.3	15.5	23.8	6.6	8.5	13.2	4.3	3.2	10.9
Louisiana.....	2,915	.8	8.7	24.6	23.1	18.2	7.2	8.6	3.0	2.6	1.2	1.8
Maine.....	231			3.5	3.5	7.4	10.8	15.6	7.8	13.0	8.2	30.3
Maryland.....	2,482	.2	2.2	7.3	28.9	6.1	6.3	21.4	3.3	10.9	2.6	10.8
Massachusetts.....	1,140		.1	1.8	5.4	5.4	3.8	8.2	3.8	10.1	4.6	56.8
Michigan.....	7,267	1.0	5.9	11.8	13.3	11.6	11.3	11.9	9.1	7.7	5.1	11.4
Montana.....	879		.1	3.0	35.9	8.0	13.8	16.5	4.9	8.5	2.0	7.3

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-48.—*Aid to dependent children: Monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State ¹	Families accepted for aid to dependent children during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37											
	Number	Percent distribution according to the monthly amount of assistance initially approved										
		Less than \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40-\$44	\$45-\$49	\$50 and over
Nebraska.....	2,289	.3	7.5	15.4	32.2	6.9	6.5	16.1	3.0	5.8	1.4	4.8
New Hampshire.....	28				(²)		(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.....	1,681		.8	10.6	24.7	7.5	7.6	15.5	6.8	8.0	3.6	14.9
New Mexico.....	3,265		3.7	2.8	12.2	11.5	12.4	19.8	11.3	8.8	6.7	10.8
Ohio.....	434	.1	2.4	8.9	16.0	9.3	7.2	11.3	6.0	8.9	5.4	24.5
Oklahoma.....	5,700	7.9	42.9	24.4	15.7	6.5	2.1	.5				
Oregon.....	599		1.0	6.4	13.5	9.7	12.5	14.0	12.2	10.9	5.8	14.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,847	(²)	.3	1.3	24.7	1.5	.9	27.4	1.0	18.9	.7	23.3
Rhode Island.....	161			.6	5.6	3.7	3.1	7.4	.6	6.2	9.3	63.4
Utah.....	916	.1	.6	4.7	31.9	3.4	3.7	25.1	5.0	14.4	3.2	7.9
Vermont.....	82		(²)		(²)		(²)					
Washington.....	2,717	.1	1.1	3.6	45.4	3.8	2.5	22.3	.8	11.0	.7	8.7
West Virginia.....	3,627	(²)	1.4	23.5	10.4	26.6	16.4	6.7	8.2	4.5	.6	1.7
Wisconsin.....	1,932	(²)	2.3	11.2	18.9	8.2	9.4	11.0	7.2	7.7	5.2	18.7
Wyoming.....	222		1.8	3.6	36.4	5.0	3.2	19.4	3.6	13.5	2.2	11.3

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to dependent children beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

² Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

³ Figures too small for significant percent distribution.

TABLE C-49.—*Aid to dependent children: Median monthly amounts of assistance initially approved for families of specified size accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Median ² monthly amount of assistance approved for families accepted for aid to dependent children in households of specified size					
	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons ³
Total.....	\$18	\$20	\$28	\$30	\$32	\$35
Alabama.....	12	12	15	15	15	16
Arizona.....	18	22	30	34	38	42
Arkansas.....	8	10	12	12	12	12
California.....	10	20	30	30	40	49
Colorado.....	18	25	30	30	33	36
Idaho.....	18	18	20	30	30	30
Indiana.....	20	20	22	27	32	35
Louisiana.....	14	16	18	20	19	19
Maryland.....	18	18	28	30	30	34
Massachusetts.....	40	52	52	54	60	65
Michigan.....	20	25	28	30	32	35
Montana.....	18	18	25	30	30	40
Nebraska.....	18	18	18	22	24	26
New Jersey.....	16	20	26	30	35	30
New Mexico.....	18	24	30	35	34	37
Ohio.....	18	30	30	32	35	40
Oklahoma.....	8	9	9	11	11	12
Oregon.....	20	29	20	30	40	40
Pennsylvania.....	18	30	30	30	42	42
Utah.....	18	20	30	32	40	40
Washington.....	18	18	30	30	41	43
West Virginia.....	12	18	20	20	25	28
Wisconsin.....	25	25	27	30	30	30

¹ This table includes 23 States. Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming reported figures too small for significant medians to be computed for groups of households of specified size.

² One-half of the households of each specified size receive more than the median, and 1/2 receive less than the median. The amount given is the lower limit of the dollar interval in which the median falls.

³ Figures for households above 7 persons are omitted because groups are too small for comparison.

TABLE C-50.—*Aid to dependent children: Number of dependent children in families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State	Number of families accepted for aid to dependent children with specified number of dependent children ¹										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
Total.....	2 65,464	20,927	18,275	11,855	7,104	3,999	1,969	880	311	103	41
Alabama.....	2,101	483	506	382	333	213	109	52	20	3	0
Arizona.....	692	167	164	160	93	54	35	11	6	1	1
Arkansas.....	3,148	784	876	648	427	238	117	38	14	5	1
California.....	2,722	872	819	486	251	170	72	31	14	2	5
Colorado.....	1,841	533	527	378	198	119	58	16	8	3	1
Delaware.....	67	11	20	17	11	4	3	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia.....	229	42	69	56	29	16	11	4	1	0	1
Idaho.....	1,197	505	337	163	94	62	24	9	3	0	0
Indiana.....	8,053	3,079	2,296	1,402	691	359	148	49	21	7	1
Louisiana.....	2,915	781	791	536	363	229	113	67	25	5	5
Maine.....	231	51	61	51	22	23	12	5	5	0	1
Maryland.....	2,482	685	731	424	276	173	103	53	26	10	1
Massachusetts.....	1,140	269	357	259	126	71	39	13	5	1	0
Michigan.....	7,267	2,691	2,017	1,208	676	360	181	99	21	8	6
Montana.....	879	319	240	140	90	54	19	11	5	1	0
Nebraska.....	2,289	865	704	388	194	66	41	23	6	1	1
New Hampshire.....	28	4	8	5	6	2	2	1	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	1,681	575	484	286	162	99	41	23	7	2	2
New Mexico.....	434	89	96	94	77	35	18	18	4	2	1
Ohio.....	3,265	691	979	666	457	251	137	57	20	5	2
Oklahoma.....	5,700	2,346	1,459	895	510	293	125	50	17	4	1
Oregon.....	599	213	181	117	51	28	6	1	1	1	0
Pennsylvania.....	6,847	1,654	1,979	1,400	885	512	251	106	38	17	5
Rhode Island.....	161	38	42	33	28	14	3	3	0	0	0
Utah.....	916	308	263	170	104	41	22	7	1	0	0
Vermont.....	82	13	25	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	2,717	1,255	764	363	178	77	40	25	9	6	0
West Virginia.....	3,627	758	903	746	570	339	187	90	21	9	4
Wisconsin.....	1,932	764	521	305	175	87	45	15	10	8	2
Wyoming.....	222	82	56	33	27	10	7	3	3	1	0

¹ This is the number of children for whom aid was specifically approved. This number is less than the total number of children in households.

² This total includes data for 30 States. New York did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

TABLE C-51.—*Aid to dependent children: Ages of children accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

Children accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37															
State	Percent distribution according to age on June 30, 1937 ¹														
	Number	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-6 years	6-7 years	7-8 years	8-9 years	9-10 years	10-12 years	12-14 years	14-16 years	16 years and over
	163,347	1.8	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.6	7.1	15.6	16.9	15.6	2.4
Alabama	6,245	3.2	4.4	5.2	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.7	7.0	14.6	14.0	11.9	1.6
Arizona	1,971	1.7	2.5	3.2	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	16.6	18.1	16.2	2.4
Arkansas	8,514	3.3	3.3	3.4	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	7.8	6.5	6.5	14.8	14.5	10.8	1.4
California	6,671	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.4	7.3	15.2	17.0	16.1	3.2
Colorado	4,670	2.2	4.7	4.2	4.7	3.5	5.7	6.2	7.4	6.6	7.1	15.3	16.1	13.4	2.0
Delaware	193	1.0	1.6	1.6	3.7	4.2	5.7	6.3	8.3	7.3	10.4	17.2	15.6	16.1	1.6
District of Columbia	656	3.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	8.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.0	5.8	10.2	9.6	9.5	1.5
Idaho	2,585	1.7	3.3	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.8	6.4	6.9	8.1	13.2	16.7	18.4	2.5
Indiana	17,915	1.2	2.4	3.0	3.1	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.5	7.7	16.8	19.2	17.4	1.6
Iowa	8,042	3.0	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	6.2	6.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	15.6	14.9	13.0	1.5
Kansas	6,686	1.9	3.5	5.0	3.2	6.6	5.3	5.8	7.0	6.1	7.3	15.1	16.6	14.1	2.5
Maryland	6,684	2.6	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	7.7	14.6	14.8	13.6	1.9
Massachusetts	2,993	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.7	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.9	7.9	16.2	18.2	15.9	1.3
Michigan	16,934	2.1	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.8	15.4	17.3	16.5	3.2
Minnesota	2,089	1.5	2.4	2.4	3.5	4.2	4.9	4.5	6.2	6.2	7.4	16.3	17.8	16.1	1.6
Montana	5,036	2.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.0	7.1	15.3	17.6	16.4	2.4
Nebraska	88	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire	4,018	1.5	3.0	3.8	3.6	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.8	7.2	15.9	18.5	15.6	1.1
New Jersey	1,342	2.5	4.7	4.3	5.5	5.6	7.1	5.6	7.7	6.5	6.8	13.8	14.3	11.4	2.2
New Mexico	9,178	1.5	2.6	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.6	6.7	7.7	16.2	17.1	13.5	4.6
Ohio	12,736	1.7	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.4	14.9	16.0	15.0	4.1
Oklahoma	1,330	6	1.4	3.1	2.3	3.7	3.4	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.3	17.2	21.0	22.4	4.1
Oregon	18,668	1.0	2.1	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.8	7.5	16.7	18.9	18.2	1.6
Pennsylvania	2,442	2.0	3.0	3.4	5.2	4.5	4.1	7.2	5.9	8.8	6.1	17.4	19.5	12.2	1.7
Rhode Island	2,154	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.7	7.0	7.2	14.4	16.9	18.4	2.8
Utah	195	4.6	8.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	10.8	5.6	7.2	10.3	13.3	9.7	1.0	1.6
Vermont	5,510	1.0	3.4	3.8	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	14.6	17.2	17.2	5.2
Washington	10,821	2.0	3.7	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.3	7.9	15.6	16.5	13.4	1.5
West Virginia	4,404	2.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.8	6.6	15.3	15.3	15.0	4.1
Wisconsin	4,404	2.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.8	6.6	15.3	15.3	15.0	4.1
Wyoming	547	3.5	4.8	5.5	3.8	6.4	7.7	6.8	5.3	4.9	5.3	14.4	15.0	11.8	1.8

¹ Age of children was computed as of June 30, 1937, to facilitate tabulation in the States; a few children are shown to be 16 and over in States in which the law does not permit the payment of aid to this group; such cases were probably closed before the end of the fiscal year.

² The age distribution of New Hampshire's 88 dependent children does not differ markedly from that of the total number of children.

TABLE C-52.—*Aid to dependent children: Race and nativity of children in families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of children accepted for aid to dependent children during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37														
	Total					Native born					Foreign born				
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Un- known	Total	White	Negro	Other	Un- known	Total	White	Negro	Other	
Total.....	2 163, 347	142, 409	19, 312	1, 585	29	162, 700	141, 804	19, 298	1, 574	24	592	576	5	11	
Alabama.....	6, 245	4, 201	2, 024	0	8	6, 295	4, 179	2, 019	0	7	0	0	0	0	
Arizona.....	1, 971	1, 886	65	20	0	1, 932	1, 847	65	20	0	39	39	0	0	
Arkansas.....	8, 514	7, 199	1, 315	0	0	8, 512	7, 197	1, 315	0	0	2	2	0	0	
California.....	6, 671	6, 210	208	253	0	6, 589	6, 132	208	219	0	82	78	0	4	
Colorado.....	4, 670	4, 555	105	10	0	4, 662	4, 547	105	10	0	8	8	0	0	
Delaware.....	193	162	31	0	0	191	160	31	0	0	2	2	0	0	
District of Columbia.....	656	206	450	0	0	656	206	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho.....	2, 585	2, 532	4	49	0	2, 573	2, 522	4	47	0	12	10	0	2	
Indiana.....	17, 915	15, 352	2, 555	8	0	17, 885	15, 322	2, 555	8	0	30	30	0	0	
Iowa.....	8, 012	5, 869	2, 155	7	11	8, 041	5, 868	2, 155	7	11	1	1	0	0	
Louisiana.....	686	682	4	0	0	679	675	4	0	0	7	7	0	0	
Maine.....	6, 084	4, 202	2, 478	0	4	6, 075	4, 197	2, 478	0	0	5	5	0	0	
Maryland.....	2, 993	2, 893	98	2	0	2, 974	2, 874	98	2	0	19	19	0	0	
Massachusetts.....	16, 934	14, 776	2, 019	109	0	16, 833	14, 677	2, 047	109	0	96	96	0	0	
Michigan.....	2, 089	2, 031	13	45	0	2, 078	2, 020	13	45	0	11	11	0	0	
Minnesota.....	5, 036	4, 527	456	49	4	5, 012	4, 511	450	47	4	22	15	5	2	
Nebraska.....	88	88	0	0	0	88	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire.....	4, 018	3, 264	778	6	0	4, 017	3, 233	778	6	0	29	29	0	0	
New Jersey.....	1, 311	1, 311	0	0	0	1, 336	1, 305	31	0	0	6	6	0	0	
New Mexico.....	9, 178	8, 254	920	2	2	9, 159	8, 236	919	2	2	17	17	0	0	
Ohio.....	12, 736	10, 139	1, 881	716	0	12, 734	10, 137	1, 881	716	0	2	2	0	0	
Oklahoma.....	1, 330	1, 326	0	4	0	1, 319	1, 315	0	4	0	11	11	0	0	
Oregon.....	18, 668	17, 676	977	15	0	18, 599	17, 607	977	15	0	69	69	0	0	
Pennsylvania.....	442	416	26	0	0	438	412	26	0	0	4	4	0	0	
Rhode Island.....	2, 154	2, 141	0	13	0	2, 151	2, 138	0	13	0	3	3	0	0	
Utah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont.....	195	195	0	0	0	194	194	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Washington.....	5, 510	5, 252	65	193	0	5, 417	5, 162	65	190	0	93	90	0	3	
West Virginia.....	10, 821	10, 256	565	0	0	10, 816	10, 251	565	0	0	5	5	0	0	
Wisconsin.....	4, 404	4, 268	53	83	0	4, 392	4, 256	53	83	0	12	12	0	0	
Wyoming.....	547	540	6	1	0	543	536	6	1	0	4	4	0	0	

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to dependent children beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.² This total includes 55 children whose place of birth was not reported; 29 of these were white, 9 Negro, and 17 of unknown race; 40 were reported by Alabama, 4 by Maryland, 5 by Michigan, 2 by Nebraska, 2 by New Jersey, and 2 by Ohio.

TABLE C-54.—*Aid to dependent children: Relationship of persons to whom monthly payments were approved during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of children for whom aid to dependent children was approved to be paid to relative specified											
	Total	Father	Mother	Grandfather	Grandmother	Brother ²	Sister ³	Stepfather	Stepmother	Uncle	Aunt	Other, unknown and not related
Total.....	163,347	17,544	135,811	1,205	4,229	377	1,000	313	229	576	1,791	272
Alabama.....	6,245	1,679	4,108	60	170	11	36	65	13	25	65	13
Arizona.....	1,971	157	1,721	5	37	4	4	1	0	0	20	22
Arkansas.....	8,514	1,849	6,243	77	209	18	26	9	8	30	45	0
California.....	6,671	463	5,715	31	206	33	53	0	10	33	127	0
Colorado.....	4,670	237	4,129	34	131	18	41	0	6	14	53	7
Delaware.....	193	0	183	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	1
Dist. of Columbia..	656	65	552	1	12	0	0	0	2	2	13	9
Idaho.....	2,585	613	1,899	14	36	1	11	17	2	2	19	1
Indiana.....	17,915	471	15,826	220	749	44	171	5	19	67	309	34
Louisiana.....	8,042	2,457	5,023	100	195	20	51	72	18	33	73	0
Maine.....	686	0	686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	6,684	1,480	4,783	56	185	7	38	13	14	26	67	15
Massachusetts.....	2,993	59	2,546	9	153	17	48	0	1	38	110	12
Michigan.....	16,934	2,265	13,806	103	423	32	69	42	28	40	85	41
Montana.....	2,089	123	1,861	2	58	5	7	5	4	8	2	14
Nebraska.....	5,036	335	4,288	36	178	26	43	8	6	29	87	0
New Hampshire.....	88	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	4,048	0	3,631	0	103	0	110	0	8	0	165	31
New Mexico.....	1,342	216	1,065	8	28	0	0	10	3	1	11	0
Ohio.....	9,178	138	8,429	26	298	30	66	4	29	18	114	26
Oklahoma.....	12,736	1,518	9,874	273	486	59	116	20	17	130	212	31
Oregon.....	1,330	0	1,323	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Pennsylvania.....	18,668	0	18,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	442	0	412	1	19	0	0	0	1	2	5	2
Utah.....	2,154	440	1,579	21	46	23	12	5	1	2	25	0
Vermont.....	195	1	180	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Washington.....	5,510	1,352	3,858	41	142	12	13	27	5	25	35	0
West Virginia.....	10,821	1,537	8,854	74	192	10	29	9	19	41	56	0
Wisconsin.....	4,404	60	4,030	7	138	5	52	0	14	8	79	11
Wyoming.....	547	29	481	5	18	2	3	1	0	2	4	0

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to dependent children beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

² Includes 5 stepbrothers.

³ Includes 53 stepsisters.

TABLE C-55.—*Aid to dependent children: Other types of public aid received in households, for families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States*

State ¹	Number of families receiving aid to dependent children in household receiving other specified types of public aid								
	Total	No other type of public aid	One additional type of public aid					Two or more additional types of public aid	Un-known
			Total	Aid to the blind	Old-age assistance	General relief	Other public aid		
Total.....	65,464	49,494	13,190	172	1,596	8,657	2,765	1,458	1,322
Alabama.....	2,101	2,088	12	0	0	3	9	1	0
Arizona.....	692	552	139	8	0	43	88	1	0
Arkansas.....	3,148	3,147	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
California.....	2,722	1,560	1,144	27	68	931	118	18	0
Colorado.....	1,841	1,425	415	7	72	201	135	1	0
Delaware.....	67	64	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Dist. of Columbia..	229	223	6	0	3	0	3	0	0
Idaho.....	1,197	1,007	188	3	52	80	53	2	0
Indiana.....	8,053	6,449	1,532	49	317	710	456	72	0
Louisiana.....	² 2,915	2,038	120	0	56	17	47	6	751
Maine.....	231	224	7	1	2	2	2	0	0
Maryland.....	2,482	1,816	660	10	67	531	52	6	0

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-53.—Aid to dependent children: Parental status and person with whom child was living at date of first payment for children accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States

State	Number of children accepted for aid to dependent children during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37																										
	Total	Child living with parents				Child living with mother								Child living with father								Child living elsewhere					
		Total	With both parents	With mother and step-father	With father and step-mother	Total	Father dead	Father deserting	Father divorced	Father legally separated	Father separated without court decree	Father in institution	Father elsewhere	Mother unmarried	Total	Mother dead	Mother deserting	Mother divorced	Mother legally separated	Mother separated without court decree	Mother in institution	Mother elsewhere	Total	With relatives with in second degree	With other relatives	With persons not relatives	Relationship unknown
Total.....	158,677	27,813	26,845	887	81	117,310	71,502	10,462	10,693	498	8,345	9,907	2,424	3,479	4,010	2,701	183	235	58	211	288	334	6,544	6,562	2,833	142	7
Alabama.....	6,245	2,058	2,028	18	12	3,560	1,560	570	104	16	429	607	130	174	139	92	9	0	0	15	5	18	468	277	174	0	7
Arizona.....	1,971	448	445	3	0	1,414	843	169	132	2	115	163	11	39	18	10	3	2	0	0	0	0	91	50	20	21	0
Arkansas.....	8,514	2,263	2,224	31	8	5,706	2,810	518	428	13	881	638	0	118	140	78	15	5	0	21	21	0	405	465	0	0	0
California.....	6,671	749	749	0	0	5,066	3,911	0	0	0	0	1,031	69	55	362	299	0	0	0	0	52	11	494	322	172	0	0
Delaware.....	193	3	1	2	0	180	144	13	17	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	1	1	0
District of Columbia.....	656	132	132	0	0	477	95	132	5	1	65	135	0	41	11	6	3	0	0	0	2	0	36	17	19	0	0
Idaho.....	2,685	851	824	24	3	1,620	638	176	457	13	181	115	3	37	30	27	0	2	0	0	0	1	84	61	24	0	0
Indiana.....	17,915	1,785	1,521	255	9	14,211	7,423	1,283	2,569	25	1,579	760	223	343	308	267	1	35	0	3	1	1	1,611	1,183	428	0	0
Louisiana.....	8,042	2,854	2,806	46	2	4,415	2,431	502	187	15	564	356	225	155	191	142	3	2	0	16	3	25	562	363	199	0	0
Maine.....	686	134	133	0	1	552	351	44	60	0	12	96	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	6,684	2,168	2,106	52	8	3,903	1,306	660	78	44	309	601	164	741	217	112	33	0	5	9	51	7	398	275	121	2	0
Massachusetts.....	2,693	271	245	26	0	2,294	1,469	208	199	24	62	282	12	20	51	40	3	3	0	0	3	2	388	227	119	12	0
Michigan.....	16,934	3,515	3,252	258	5	12,035	5,236	1,681	1,701	41	1,480	1,122	79	396	562	301	46	38	0	34	50	3	821	577	207	41	0
Minnesota.....	2,080	227	222	5	0	1,727	1,278	74	165	73	12	109	7	9	33	21	1	5	6	0	0	0	102	90	22	0	0
Nebraska.....	5,636	1,320	1,259	61	0	3,273	1,293	707	654	18	350	8	128	87	30	0	0	8	0	1	0	12	413	276	137	0	0
New Hampshire.....	88	0	0	0	0	88	71	10	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	4,945	525	521	1	1	3,108	2,044	380	21	0	7	549	73	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	264	151	31	0
New Mexico.....	1,342	441	441	0	0	810	472	196	76	0	61	51	13	31	30	27	0	2	0	0	0	1	61	36	25	0	0
Ohio.....	9,178	1,294	1,215	49	0	7,242	5,368	524	253	3	120	836	49	61	528	61	28	0	2	0	0	1	611	494	166	26	0
Oklahoma.....	12,736	1,267	1,265	2	0	9,061	4,459	779	1,455	2	896	804	140	559	1,011	788	16	7	38	3	43	119	1,341	625	419	0	0
Oregon.....	1,330	0	0	0	0	1,324	1,229	0	0	0	8	79	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	18,968	0	0	0	0	18,968	18,498	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	442	45	45	0	0	397	44	25	4	1	12	41	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	2,154	512	508	4	0	1,461	807	69	399	4	74	7	4	30	68	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	195	14	14	0	0	164	114	21	5	0	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	82	28	0	0
Washington.....	5,510	1,616	1,567	39	10	3,986	44	11	913	42	704	270	998	46	508	106	25	120	4	90	41	119	300	208	92	0	0
West Virginia.....	10,821	2,537	2,509	9	19	7,686	5,208	586	135	93	294	633	62	275	174	112	25	2	5	8	9	13	430	363	127	0	0
Wisconsin.....	4,404	760	750	2	3	3,344	1,879	239	519	33	36	444	12	182	49	45	0	0	0	0	0	1	311	200	101	8	0
Wyoming.....	547	86	86	0	0	412	181	63	99	0	41	22	0	6	11	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	38	29	9	0	0

†This total includes data for 29 States. Colorado figures are being revised and are not ready for tabulation. New York accepted cases of aid to dependent children but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

TABLE C-55.—*Aid to dependent children: Other types of public aid received in households, for families accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37, by States—Continued*

State ¹	Number of families receiving aid to dependent children in household receiving other specified types of public aid								
	Total	No other type of public aid	One additional type of public aid					Two or more additional types of public aid	Un-known
			Total	Aid to the blind	Old-age assistance	General relief	Other public aid		
Massachusetts.....	1, 140	455	134	2	40	67	25	3	548
Michigan.....	7, 267	3, 905	2, 840	1	42	2, 479	318	522	0
Montana.....	879	735	141	0	35	52	54	3	0
Nebraska.....	2, 289	1, 799	472	12	139	123	198	18	0
New Hampshire.....	28	15	12	0	0	11	1	1	0
New Jersey.....	1, 681	843	806	4	22	688	92	32	0
New Mexico.....	434	419	13	1	9	3	0	2	0
Ohio.....	3, 265	2, 796	456	13	79	122	242	13	0
Oklahoma.....	5, 700	4, 879	788	5	222	229	332	33	0
Oregon.....	599	573	25	1	9	6	9	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	6, 847	5, 406	788	5	32	563	188	653	0
Rhode Island.....	161	136	25	0	9	3	13	0	0
Utah.....	916	618	293	4	55	194	40	5	0
Vermont.....	82	30	28	0	1	24	3	2	22
Washington.....	2, 717	1, 352	1, 317	7	125	1, 074	111	48	0
West Virginia.....	3, 627	3, 090	532	6	68	372	86	5	0
Wisconsin.....	1, 932	1, 664	257	6	65	112	74	11	0
Wyoming.....	222	186	36	0	4	17	15	0	0

¹ In addition, New York accepted cases of aid to dependent children beginning with May 1937 but did not report details with regard to cases accepted.

² This figure includes 24 cases reported by the State as receiving another grant of aid to dependent children.

TABLE C-56.—*Aid to dependent children: Reasons for closing cases and length of time aid had been received by families whose cases were closed during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37*

Length of time aid to dependent children received	Number of families whose cases of aid to dependent children were closed for reason specified								
	Total	Young- est child reached maxi- mum age	Death of only depend- ent child	Only depend- ent child admit- ted to insti- tution	Trans- ferred to other source of assist- ance	Rela- tives became able to support family	Moved out of district	Not eli- gible for original monthly payment	Other rea- sons ¹
Total.....	31,088	2,731	135	388	5,480	10,093	2,573	2,765	6,923
Never received payment.....	885	21	2	120	320	95	93	111	123
1 month.....	1,926	19	7	15	430	598	136	233	488
2 months.....	2,172	54	9	21	450	794	145	184	515
3 months.....	2,243	82	11	22	466	746	163	155	598
4 months.....	2,103	136	11	22	414	693	162	143	522
5 months.....	2,103	136	23	27	432	614	212	160	499
6 months.....	2,059	157	12	16	423	591	192	205	463
7 months.....	2,049	130	5	18	413	578	215	191	499
8 months.....	1,902	126	9	14	394	497	219	224	419
9 months.....	1,749	108	2	11	312	509	201	233	373
10 months.....	1,465	117	7	14	315	427	121	217	247
11 months.....	1,175	93	6	4	221	393	114	134	210
1 year.....	1,358	122	11	9	211	473	171	142	219
2 years.....	3,212	329	6	24	417	1,206	263	292	675
3 years.....	922	156	3	6	46	404	43	47	217
4 years.....	688	126	2	8	53	295	22	26	156
5 years.....	692	146	3	5	35	280	29	25	169
6 years.....	640	153	0	9	49	231	36	12	150
7 years.....	446	120	2	5	21	183	14	7	94
8 years.....	298	60	2	9	14	124	8	5	76
9 years.....	246	54	0	4	13	101	5	4	65
10 years.....	213	66	1	1	12	77	4	4	48
Over 10 years.....	542	220	1	4	19	184	5	11	98

¹ Includes 46 unknown.

² This table includes 117 cases which were closed more than once during the selected period.

TABLE C-57.—*Public assistance: Country of birth of foreign-born recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37*

Country of birth ¹	Foreign-born recipients of public assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37		
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Children in families receiving aid to dependent children
All foreign countries	75,968	1,203	592
Northwestern Europe	31,047	358	67
England	6,134	90	7
Scotland	1,632	33	15
Wales	607	12	2
Ireland	6,353	67	6
Norway	4,486	42	18
Sweden	6,864	50	1
Denmark	2,039	25	1
Iceland	36	0	0
Netherlands	944	9	6
Belgium	333	5	1
Luxemburg	63	0	0
Switzerland	860	14	4
France	696	11	6
Central Europe	25,323	321	61
Germany	16,025	140	18
Poland	3,398	70	17
Czechoslovakia	1,668	24	12
Austria	2,929	52	4
Hungary	1,058	20	4
Yugoslavia	245	15	6
Eastern Europe	6,786	123	23
Russia	5,052	99	6
Latvia	60	0	5
Estonia	13	0	0
Lithuania	443	10	1
Finland	704	10	5
Rumania	458	3	5
Bulgaria	5	0	0
Turkey in Europe	51	1	1
Southern Europe	4,813	139	57
Greece	139	14	20
Albania	0	0	0
Italy	4,580	119	34
Spain	31	2	1
Portugal	63	4	2
Other Europe	33	1	1
Danzig	1	0	1
Europe (not specified)	32	1	0
Asia	647	24	10
Armenia	37	4	2
Palestine	6	3	0
Syria	97	9	4
Turkey in Asia	35	0	0
China	319	5	3
Japan	72	1	0
India	17	2	0
Other Asia	64	0	1

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE C-57.—*Public assistance: Country of birth of foreign-born recipients accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37—Continued*

Country of birth ¹	Foreign-born recipients of public assistance accepted during a selected period of the fiscal year 1936-37		
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Children in families receiving aid to dependent children
America.....	7,044	221	372
Canada—French.....	2,380	20	57
Canada—other.....	4,019	117	180
Newfoundland.....	59	2	0
Cuba.....	50	0	1
Other West Indies.....	213	0	10
Mexico.....	250	81	119
Central America.....	9	0	0
South America.....	34	1	5
All other.....	275	16	1
Africa.....	19	1	0
Australia.....	68	1	0
Azores.....	103	5	1
Other Atlantic Islands.....	7	0	0
Pacific Islands.....	11	0	0
Country not specified.....	51	9	0
Born at sea.....	16	0	0

¹ Since data on country of birth in the United States census of 1930 are not classified by age it is impossible to compare these figures on public assistance with data for the foreign-born population as a whole.

Appendix D

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE D-1.—State unemployment compensation laws with dates passed by the States, dates approved by the Social Security Board, and dates first administrative grants certified, as of June 30, 1937

State	Date law passed (total 51 laws)	Date law approved under title IX (total 49 laws)	Date first grant certified under title III (total 47 grants)
Alabama	Sept. 14, 1935	Dec. 31, 1935	Mar. 21, 1936
Alaska	Apr. 2, 1937	May 4, 1937	June 15, 1937
Arizona	Dec. 2, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936	Mar. 2, 1937
Arkansas	Feb. 26, 1937	Mar. 9, 1937	Mar. 12, 1937
California	June 25, 1935	Dec. 27, 1935	Mar. 12, 1936
Colorado	Nov. 20, 1936	Nov. 27, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936
Connecticut	Nov. 30, 1936	Dec. 8, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936
Delaware	Apr. 30, 1937	June 5, 1937	June 29, 1937
District of Columbia	Aug. 28, 1935	Nov. 15, 1935	Mar. 12, 1936
Florida	June 9, 1937	June 24, 1937	
Georgia	Mar. 29, 1937	Apr. 2, 1937	Apr. 26, 1937
Hawaii	May 18, 1937	June 10, 1937	
Idaho	Aug. 6, 1936	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936
Illinois	June 30, 1937		
Indiana	Mar. 18, 1936	Apr. 18, 1936	June 5, 1936
Iowa	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936	Feb. 18, 1937
Kansas	Mar. 26, 1937	Apr. 6, 1937	Apr. 23, 1937
Kentucky	Dec. 29, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936	Jan. 5, 1937
Louisiana	June 29, 1936	Nov. 29, 1936	Nov. 27, 1936
Maine	Dec. 18, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936
Maryland	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936	Jan. 26, 1937
Massachusetts	Aug. 12, 1935	Feb. 4, 1936	Mar. 21, 1936
Michigan	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936	Jan. 22, 1937
Minnesota	do	do	Jan. 5, 1937
Mississippi	Mar. 23, 1936	May 20, 1936	June 16, 1936
Missouri	June 17, 1937		
Montana	Mar. 16, 1937	Mar. 30, 1937	May 18, 1937
Nebraska	Apr. 30, 1937	May 18, 1937	May 26, 1937
Nevada	Mar. 23, 1937	Apr. 9, 1937	May 4, 1937
New Hampshire	May 29, 1935	Dec. 13, 1935	Mar. 5, 1936
New Jersey	Dec. 22, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936	Jan. 19, 1937
New Mexico	Dec. 16, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936
New York	Apr. 25, 1935	Jan. 24, 1936	Mar. 10, 1936
North Carolina	Dec. 16, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936
North Dakota	Mar. 16, 1937	Apr. 16, 1937	Apr. 27, 1937
Ohio	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936	Jan. 19, 1937
Oklahoma	Dec. 12, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936
Oregon	Nov. 15, 1935	Dec. 23, 1935	Apr. 8, 1936
Pennsylvania	Dec. 5, 1936	Dec. 8, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936
Rhode Island	May 5, 1936	June 8, 1936	June 16, 1936
South Carolina	June 6, 1936	July 22, 1936	Aug. 18, 1936
South Dakota	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936	Jan. 8, 1937
Tennessee	Dec. 18, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936	Jan. 29, 1937
Texas	Oct. 27, 1936	Nov. 5, 1936	Nov. 27, 1936
Utah ¹	Aug. 29, 1936	Sept. 15, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936
Vermont	Dec. 22, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936
Virginia	Dec. 18, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936	Jan. 26, 1937
Washington ²	Mar. 16, 1937	Apr. 13, 1937	May 12, 1937
West Virginia	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936	Feb. 18, 1937
Wisconsin	Jan. 29, 1932	Nov. 27, 1935	Mar. 12, 1936
Wyoming	Feb. 25, 1937	Mar. 24, 1937	Apr. 26, 1937

¹ An unemployment compensation law which had been passed by the State of Utah on Mar. 25, 1935, was repealed and replaced by the present legislation on Aug. 29, 1936.

² An unemployment compensation law was passed by the State of Washington on Mar. 21, 1935. On Sept. 15, 1936, the State Supreme Court held that that law had never become effective because the court found that a provision contained therein conditioning the effectiveness of the law on the enactment of the Wagner-Doughton bill had not been fulfilled.

TABLE D-2.—*A guide to State unemployment compensation laws, revised to Aug. 31, 1937*

State	Type of fund	Size of firm	Contributions (percentage of wages)	Benefits			
				Month first payable	Percentage of wages	Amount per week	Maximum duration
Alabama	Pooled fund with merit rating.	Employer of 8 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of 1.5 percent. Employee: 1 percent beginning May 1, 1936.	January 1938	50 percent	Maximum \$15; no minimum.	20 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Alaska	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter with no provision for maximum contribution rate, and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1939	do	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Arizona	do	Employer of 3 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1938	do	do	14 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Arkansas	do	Employer of 1 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1937	do	do	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
California	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only. Exempted guaranteed employment benefit plans permitted.	Employer of 4 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks (1936 and 1937, 8 or more within each of 20 weeks).	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of 1 percent. Employee: 0.45 percent, 1936; 0.9 percent, 1937; 1 percent, 1938 and thereafter, not to exceed 50 percent of general employer rate.	January 1938	do	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7.	Not to exceed maximums detailed in schedule in law (based upon prior earnings).

TABLE D-2.—*A guide to State unemployment compensation laws, revised to Aug. 31, 1937*—Continued

State	Type of fund	Size of firm	Contributions (percentage of wages)	Benefits			
				Month first payable	Percentage of wages	Amount per week	Maximum duration
Colorado.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	January 1939.....	50 percent.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Connecticut.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts credited with 3% of employer's contributions for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 5 or more at the same time during each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through March 31, 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of no contribution.	January 1938.....	4 percent of wages in a previous quarter.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7.50 or 6 percent of wages in a previous quarter, whichever is less.	13 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Delaware.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 1 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of no contribution.	January 1939.....	50 percent.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5.	13 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
District of Columbia.	Pooled fund with merit rating.	Employer of 1 or more.	Employer: 1 percent, 1936; 2 percent, 1937; 3 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of 1.5 percent. Note.—Appropriations by District of Columbia authorized.	January 1938.....	40 percent plus allowance for dependents to maximum of 65 percent.	Maximum \$15; no minimum.	26.6 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior employment).
Florida.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1942; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1939.....	50 percent.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).

Georgia.....	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	do.....	Employer: To equal 1.8 percent for 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	July 1939.....	do.....	Do.
Hawaii.....	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	Employer of 1 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter; board to recommend to legislature reduced rates to begin in 1942.	January 1939.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5.	15 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior employment).
Idaho.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 1 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks (1936; 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks).	Employer: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through Aug. 31, 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of no contribution. Employee: 0.9 percent, Jan. 1, 1937 through Mar. 17, 1937; none thereafter.	September 1938.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	20 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Illinois.....	do.....	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: To equal 1.8 percent for 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through Dec. 31, 1942; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of no contribution.	July 1939.....	do.....	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Indiana.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ employer reserve, $\frac{1}{6}$ pooled account. (Guaranteed employment accounts)	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.2 percent, Apr. 1, 1936, through Dec. 31, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through Mar. 31, 1939; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.7 percent and minimum of no contribution. Employee: 0.9 percent, Jan. 1, 1937, through Mar. 31, 1937; none thereafter.	April 1938.....	4 percent of wages in a previous quarter.	15 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Iowa.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 15 weeks.	Employer: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	July 1938.....	50 percent.	Do.

TABLE D-2.—*A guide to State unemployment compensation laws, revised to Aug. 31, 1937*—Continued

State	Type of fund	Size of firm	Contributions (percentage of wages)	Benefits			
				Month first payable	Percentage of wages	Amount per week	Maximum duration
Kansas	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	January 1939	4 percent of wages in a previous quarter.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or 6 percent of wages in a previous quarter, whichever is less.	8 percent of wages (not over \$375 a quarter) earned during first 8 of last 9 quarters.
Kentucky	$\frac{5}{8}$ employer reserve, $\frac{1}{8}$ pooled account.	Employer of 4 or more within each of 20 weeks (1936, 8 or more within each of 20 weeks).	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.7 percent and minimum of no contribution. Employee: $\frac{5}{8}$ of 1 percent to employer's reserve, $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent to pooled account; not to exceed 50 percent of employer's contribution; 1937 and thereafter.	January 1939	50 percent.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	15 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior employment).
Louisiana	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent. Employee: 0.5 percent, 1937 and thereafter.	January 1938	do.	do.	25 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior employment).
Maine	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	January 1938	do.	do.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).

Maryland	Pooled fund	Employer of 4 or more within each of 20 weeks (1936 and 1937, 8 or more within each of 20 weeks).	do	do	do	do	Do.
Massachusetts	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks. 1939 and after, 4 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1 percent, less any amount not credited to employer by any Federal law governing unemployment compensation, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter. Employee: None, 1936 and through June 30, 1937; 1 percent on wages between July 1, 1937, and Dec. 31, 1937, not over \$1,250, and wages not over \$625 times number of quarters remaining in year after employer is subject to act; thereafter, 1 percent on wages not over \$2,500 a year, to equal 37 percent of employer's contribution.	do	½% of wages in a previous quarter.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings); provision made for extended and additional benefits.
Michigan	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts credited with 80 percent of employer's contributions and 100 percent of employer's voluntary contributions, for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more within each of 20 weeks (1936, 1 or more with additional pay-roll qualifications).	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 2 percent, 1937; 3 percent, 1938 through Mar. 31, 1942; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1939. (On Nov. 23, 1937, the Commission ruled that benefits for total unemployment should become payable in July 1938.)	4 percent of wages in a previous quarter.	Maximum \$16; minimum \$7 or 6 percent of wages in a previous quarter, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Minnesota	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only. Guaranteed employment accounts.	Employer of 1 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks (1936, 8 or more within each of 20 weeks).	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	January 1938	50 percent.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$6 or ¾ of wages, whichever is less.	Do.
Mississippi	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	April 1938	do	Maximum \$15; no minimum.	22.6 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior employment).

TABLE D-2.—*A guide to State unemployment compensation laws, revised to Aug. 31, 1937*—Continued

State	Type of fund	Size of firm	Contributions (percentage of wages)	Benefits			
				Month first payable	Percentage of wages	Amount per week	Maximum duration
Missouri.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of no contribution.	January 1939.....	4 percent of wages in a previous quarter.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or 6 percent of wages in a previous quarter, whichever is less.	12 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Montana.....	do.....	Employer of 1 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating after June 30, 1942, to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	July 1939.....	50 percent.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Nebraska.....	Employer-reserve accounts consisting of all contributions, with balancing account in fund consisting of all interest earnings, etc.	Employer of 8 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and 1939; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent, and no minimum provided.	January 1939.....	do.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	Do.
Nevada.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 1 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter with no provision for maximum contribution rate, and minimum of 1 percent.	do.....	do.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	18 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
New Hampshire.	do.....	Employer of 4 or more within each of 20 weeks (prior to Sept. 30, 1937; 4 or more on any day within each of 13 weeks).	Employer: 1 percent, 1936; 2 percent, Jan. 1, 1937, through Sept. 30, 1937; 1.8 percent remainder of 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1938.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ of wages in a previous quarter.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).

New Jersey	do	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employee: 0.5 percent, 1936; 1 percent, not to exceed 50 percent of general employer rate, from Jan. 1, 1937, through Sept. 30, 1937; none thereafter. Employer: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent. Employee: None, 1936 and 1937; 1 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	January 1939	50 percent	do	Do.
New Mexico	do	Employer of 4 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employee: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent. Employee: 1 percent, 1936; 2 percent, 1937; 3 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	December 1938	do	do	Do.
New York	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	Employer of 4 or more within each of 15 days (1936, 4 or more within each of 13 weeks).	Employee: 1 percent, 1936; 2 percent, 1937; 3 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	January 1938	do	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7.	Do.
North Carolina	do	Employer of 8 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employee: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	January 1938	50 percent	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	Do.
North Dakota	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employee: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1939	do	do	Do.
Ohio	do	Employer of 3 or more at any one time (1936, employer subject to Federal excise tax under title 1X).	Employee: 90 percent of Federal excise tax under title 1X, Dec. 21, 1936, through Dec. 31, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	do	do	Maximum \$15; no minimum.	16 times weekly benefit amount.

TABLE D-2.—*A guide to State unemployment compensation laws, revised to Aug. 31, 1937*—Continued

State	Type of fund	Size of firm	Contributions (percentage of wages)	Benefits			
				Month first payable	Percentage of wages	Amount per week	Maximum duration
Oklahoma.....	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1946; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	December 1938..	50 percent.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$8 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Oregon.....	0.5 percent pooled fund; all other contributions to employer-reserve accounts.	Employer of 4 or more on any day within any quarter in which total pay roll is \$500 or more.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and 1939; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of 0.5 percent.	January 1938.....	do.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	Do.
Pennsylvania.....	Pooled fund.....	Employer of 1 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter. Employer of 8 or more pays only an amount equal to maximum credit against Federal tax.	do.....	do.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7.50.	13 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Rhode Island..	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	Employer of 4 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks; also all employers liable to Federal tax.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936, but not less than 90 percent of Federal tax; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter. Employee: None, 1936; 1 percent on wages up to \$2,000 a year, after Jan. 4, 1937; 1.5 percent on wages up to \$3,000 a year, 1938 and thereafter.	do.....	do.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7.50 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	20 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
South Carolina.	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: To equal 0.9 percent for 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through June 30, 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	July 1938.....	do.....	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	22.6 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior employment).

South Dakota.	½ employer reserve, ¼ pooled account.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks (1936, employer subject to Federal excise tax under title LX).	Employer: 90 percent of Federal excise tax under title LX, Dec. 24, 1936, through Dec. 31, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 and 1939; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent and minimum of no contribution.	January 1939.	do.	do.	14 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Tennessee.	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	January 1938.	do.	do.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Texas.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.	Do.
Utah.	do.	Employer of 4 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of no contribution.	do.	do.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7 or ¾ of wages, whichever is less.	Do.
Vermont.	At election of employer, pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only, or separate employer-reserve accounts.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: Pooled fund: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent, and no minimum provided. Employer-reserve account: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 2.7 percent, and no minimum provided.	do.	do.	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or ¾ of wages, whichever is less.	14 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Virginia.	Pooled fund with provision for study of merit rating.	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936, not to exceed 90 percent of Federal excise tax employer must pay under title LX; 1.8 percent, 1937, 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter.	do.	do.	do.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).

TABLE D-2.—*A guide to State unemployment compensation laws, revised to Aug. 31, 1937—Continued*

State	Type of fund	Size of firm	Contributions (percentage of wages)	Benefits			
				Month first payable	Percentage of wages	Amount per week	Maximum duration
Washington	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 8 or more within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter with no provision for maximum contribution rate, and minimum of 0.9 percent.	January 1939	50 percent	Maximum \$15; minimum \$7 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	16 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
West Virginia	do	Employer of 8 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 0.9 percent, 1936; 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1940; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 0.9 percent.	January 1938	do	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	12 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).
Wisconsin	Employer-reserve accounts consisting of all contributions, with balancing account in fund consisting of all interest earnings, etc. Exempt plans.	1936, 1937, and any subsequent year, subject as of first of year in which employer of 8 or more in 18 weeks; 1938, 7 or more in 18 weeks in 1937; 1939 and thereafter, 6 or more in 18 weeks in previous year.	Employer: Standard rate 2 percent, July 1, 1934, through 1937; standard rate 2.7 percent, 1938 and thereafter, but rate may be increased or decreased on basis of status of employer's reserve account to maximum contribution rate of 4 percent and minimum of no contribution. Employers contribute 0.2 percent annually to unemployment administration fund; commission may reduce such rate.	July 1936	do	Maximum \$15; minimum \$5 until July 3, 1937; thereafter no minimum.	14 to 20 weeks (based upon prior earnings and employment); for employers first liable for benefits on Jan. 1, 1938, and for others after Feb. 27, 1938, 20 weeks (based upon prior employment).
Wyoming	Pooled fund with separate employer accounts for merit-rating purposes only.	Employer of 1 or more on any day within each of 20 weeks.	Employer: 1.8 percent, 1937; 2.7 percent, 1938 through 1941; merit rating thereafter to maximum contribution rate of 3.6 percent and minimum of 1 percent.	January 1939	60 percent	Maximum \$18; minimum \$7 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages, whichever is less.	14 times weekly benefit amount (based upon prior earnings).

TABLE D-3.—*Estimated volume of employment¹ covered by State unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board, June 1936 and the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters²*

State	Estimated volume of employment ¹ covered by approved State laws, as of—				
	June 1936 (for 11 States)	September 1936 (for 14 States)	December 1936 (for 36 States)	March 1937 (for 39 States)	June 1937 (for 47 States)
Total.....	6,065,000	6,681,000	17,383,000	17,539,000	* 18,801,000
Alabama.....	244,000	260,000	271,000	282,000	277,000
Alaska ⁴					
Arizona.....			62,000	67,000	70,000
Arkansas.....				138,000	139,000
California.....	1,121,000	1,215,000	1,179,000	1,178,000	1,216,000
Colorado.....			124,000	116,000	118,000
Connecticut.....			405,000	411,000	408,000
Delaware.....					47,000
District of Columbia.....	125,000	126,000	140,000	129,000	131,000
Florida.....					180,000
Georgia.....					308,000
Hawaii ⁴					
Idaho.....		48,000	48,000	44,000	46,000
Illinois ³					
Indiana.....	512,000	533,000	548,000	553,000	548,000
Iowa.....			258,000	258,000	264,000
Kansas.....					210,000
Kentucky.....			293,000	296,000	291,000
Louisiana.....			212,000	214,000	214,000
Maine.....			132,000	134,000	132,000
Maryland.....			285,000	288,000	295,000
Massachusetts.....	783,000	818,000	865,000	867,000	851,000
Michigan.....			1,246,000	1,172,000	1,214,000
Minnesota.....			399,000	383,000	395,000
Mississippi.....	89,000	99,000	100,000	102,000	99,000
Missouri ³					
Montana.....				64,000	66,000
Nebraska.....					110,000
Nevada.....					24,000
New Hampshire.....	86,000	90,000	91,000	95,000	93,000
New Jersey.....			902,000	904,000	922,000
New Mexico.....			44,000	45,000	46,000
New York.....	2,438,000	2,558,000	2,729,000	2,672,000	2,646,000
North Carolina.....			372,000	377,000	370,000
North Dakota.....					42,000
Ohio.....			1,438,000	1,440,000	1,391,000
Oklahoma.....			246,000	241,000	252,000
Oregon.....	138,000	154,000	136,000	139,000	146,000
Pennsylvania.....			2,370,000	2,379,000	2,404,000
Rhode Island.....	152,000	159,000	176,000	173,000	169,000
South Carolina.....		172,000	177,000	181,000	178,000
South Dakota.....			44,000	43,000	44,000
Tennessee.....			290,000	295,000	296,000
Texas.....			670,000	668,000	708,000
Utah.....		67,000	64,000	67,000	68,000
Vermont.....			43,000	44,000	44,000
Virginia.....			320,000	320,000	316,000
Washington.....					248,000
West Virginia.....			306,000	314,000	316,000
Wisconsin.....	377,000	382,000	398,000	409,000	411,000
Wyoming.....				37,000	38,000

¹ The data given in this table represent the estimated number of workers engaged, as of the month specified, in employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws. These estimates are essentially a measurement of volume of employment and are not a measure of the number of individuals who, by reason of past or present employment, have accrued and are accruing rights to benefits under the provisions of the State laws to which the table applies. Estimates have been adjusted for the size-of-firm provisions in the respective State laws on the basis of distribution of employees by size of firm throughout the United States, since State figures of this type are not yet available. In general, estimates are based on inclusion of employment as defined under title IX of the Social Security Act. Basic data are not available on which to adjust estimates for inclusion of additional forms of employment covered in some State laws, such as certain forms of government employment in Wisconsin, or domestic service, when as many as four are employed, in New York. For this reason, and because of differences in bases of estimates or reports made by some States, there may be a disparity in some instances between figures here given and those estimated or reported by a given State. As State reporting systems are developed, these estimates of covered employment will be adjusted more specifically to the situation in a given State or supplanted by State records of covered workers.

² The States included are the total of those whose unemployment compensation laws had been approved by the end of each quarter. The estimates of employment are as of the 15th of the last month of the quarter.

³ Unemployment compensation laws had been enacted by June 30, 1937, in Missouri and Illinois, but these laws were not approved by the Social Security Board until July. Estimated employment in June covered by the law of Illinois was 1,490,000; by that of Missouri, 530,000. With the inclusion of those States, total estimated volume of employment in June covered by State unemployment compensation laws, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, was 20,821,000.

⁴ The basic data are not yet available from which to estimate the volume of employment covered by the approved unemployment compensation laws of Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE D-4.—Federal grants to States for administration of approved unemployment compensation laws: Advances certified by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1935-36 and the fiscal year 1936-37, by quarters ¹

State	1935-36 ² fiscal year total	1936-37 fiscal year					
		Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Supple- mental grants
Total.....	\$1,022,101.15	\$9,074,996.63	\$862,143.15	\$1,203,169.51	\$3,303,342.90	\$3,509,069.78	\$197,271.29
Alabama.....	33,726.59	188,068.38	18,985.63	91,350.17	57,124.87	16,363.05	4,244.66
Alaska.....		5,099.51				5,099.51	
Arizona.....		30,573.00			11,523.00	19,050.00	
Arkansas.....		61,135.05			21,365.05	39,770.00	
California.....	135,900.42	518,586.34	116,760.92	111,043.51	121,904.48	168,877.43	
Colorado.....		92,492.11		7,729.50	47,288.97	37,473.64	
Connecticut.....		117,451.18		17,792.48	41,753.10	57,905.60	
Delaware.....		635.45				635.45	
Dist. of Columbia.....	42,512.67	109,914.71	21,260.03	17,121.03	29,889.81	41,643.84	
Georgia.....		46,073.46				46,073.46	
Idaho.....		104,969.25	4,724.00	31,251.05	36,835.56	32,158.64	
Indiana.....	48,441.72	322,544.57	51,292.46	68,549.00	90,776.01	69,737.60	42,189.50
Iowa.....		110,412.64			58,222.00	52,190.64	
Kansas.....		45,284.74				45,284.74	
Kentucky.....		118,165.19			64,099.93	54,065.26	
Louisiana.....		156,621.59		46,090.62	68,230.03	42,300.94	
Maine.....		92,463.03		4,000.00	56,212.54	32,250.49	
Maryland.....		144,117.39			73,095.61	71,021.78	
Massachusetts.....	96,028.28	267,050.51	63,485.07	42,936.61	61,354.44	99,274.39	
Michigan.....		337,331.25			168,313.25	169,018.00	
Minnesota.....		268,479.16		17,810.04	140,367.32	110,301.80	
Mississippi.....	6,820.39	94,479.88	23,277.94	23,967.83	21,807.98	25,426.13	
Missouri.....		208.33				³ 208.33	
Montana.....		21,269.30				21,269.30	
Nebraska.....		26,183.90				26,183.90	
Nevada.....		10,640.46				10,640.46	
New Hampshire.....	86,240.71	189,999.22	45,274.35	53,789.85	45,885.47	45,049.55	
New Jersey.....		316,992.98			177,658.82	139,334.16	
New Mexico.....		44,687.95		7,540.00	16,122.50	21,025.45	
New York.....	417,418.81	1,549,529.56	333,962.48	204,303.92	358,511.83	536,484.09	116,267.24
North Carolina.....		144,146.29		9,610.88	82,328.63	52,206.78	
North Dakota.....		35,256.39				35,256.39	
Ohio.....		325,412.30		297.87	165,294.50	159,819.93	
Oklahoma.....		140,019.21		5,523.83	71,861.54	59,768.86	2,864.98
Oregon.....	44,340.50	107,104.34	26,190.62	29,660.19	22,334.52	28,919.01	
Pennsylvania.....		1,121,495.69		64,600.00	537,969.94	491,225.80	27,699.95
Rhode Island.....	8,820.71	139,276.05	23,098.00	37,432.43	40,813.71	37,931.91	
South Carolina.....	600.00	110,441.04	12,868.36	41,538.62	35,404.87	20,629.19	
South Dakota.....		85,066.01		670.00	45,816.99	38,579.02	
Tennessee.....		121,961.12			61,425.50	60,535.62	
Texas.....		245,395.94		84,875.06	103,650.55	56,870.33	
Utah.....		120,435.57	4,479.80	40,279.25	40,666.96	31,004.60	4,004.96
Vermont.....		50,240.32		5,550.00	29,656.50	15,033.82	
Virginia.....		114,699.49			54,599.00	60,100.49	
Washington.....		29,684.14				29,684.14	
West Virginia.....		107,700.68			44,881.76	62,818.92	
Wisconsin.....	101,250.35	665,400.17	116,483.49	137,855.77	197,846.36	213,214.55	
Wyoming.....		19,801.79			449.00	19,352.79	

¹ Representing quarter of administration for which advance was certified, not necessarily quarter in which payment was made. For explanation of basis used in reporting financial data on Federal grants to States, see p. 109.

² The first grant for unemployment compensation administration was certified under title III of the Social Security Act on Mar. 5, 1936.

³ The Missouri law, enacted on June 17, 1937, was approved by the Social Security Board on July 13, 1937. A grant was made retroactively for administration by the State agency during the period June 17 to 30.

TABLE D-5.—Unemployment trust fund: Statement showing amounts credited by the Treasury Department to State accounts, as of June 30, 1936, Dec. 31, 1936, and June 30, 1937

State	June 30, 1936			Dec. 31, 1936			June 30, 1937						
	Deposits	Earnings	Total	Deposits	Earnings	Total	Pay- ments on account of bene- fits	Balance	Deposits	Earnings	Total	Pay- ments on account of bene- fits	Balance
Total..	\$18,857,720.50	\$91,700.94	\$18,949,421.44	\$65,338,142.30	\$553,993.26	\$65,892,135.56	\$150,000	\$65,742,135.56	\$311,773,678.66	\$2,828,882.86	\$314,602,561.52	\$1,000,000	\$313,602,561.52
Alabama.....				456,933.85	1,565.60	458,499.45		458,499.45	4,888,360.65	23,392.47	4,911,753.12		4,911,753.12
Arizona.....									925,857.13	4,927.52	930,784.65		930,784.65
California.....				8,000,000.00	4,297.52	8,004,297.52		8,004,297.52	27,666,400.00	242,944.34	27,909,344.34		27,909,344.34
Colorado.....									2,295,233.60	14,709.81	2,309,943.41		2,309,943.41
Connecticut.....									8,400,000.00	45,814.60	8,446,814.60		8,446,814.60
Dist. of Col.....	602,489.08	1,383.34	603,872.42	1,569,036.25	15,637.34	1,614,673.59		1,614,673.59	8,481,289.06	46,758.71	8,528,047.77		8,528,047.77
Idaho.....									898,520.56	5,489.91	904,010.47		904,010.47
Indiana.....	855,231.42	329.03	855,560.45	5,077,559.41	35,044.41	5,112,603.82		5,112,603.82	13,915,375.93	143,076.96	14,058,452.89		14,058,452.89
Iowa.....									2,750,000.00	6,610.16	2,756,610.16		2,756,610.16
Kentucky.....									2,500,000.00	10,459.81	2,510,459.81		2,510,459.81
Louisiana.....									3,800,000.00	24,169.43	3,824,169.43		3,824,169.43
Maine.....									1,860,000.00	10,839.88	1,860,839.88		1,860,839.88
Maryland.....									3,000,000.00	16,910.51	3,016,910.51		3,016,910.51
Massachusetts.....				7,000,000.00	18,365.17	7,018,365.17		7,018,365.17	18,700,000.00	169,145.19	18,869,145.19		18,869,145.19
Michigan.....									13,040,000.00	91,614.88	13,131,614.88		13,131,614.88
Minnesota.....									4,700,000.00	29,730.48	4,729,730.48		4,729,730.48
Mississippi.....				408,657.28	2,211.51	410,868.79		410,868.79	1,134,382.09	12,200.04	1,146,582.13		1,146,582.13
N. Hampshire.....									2,282,616.84	17,521.71	2,300,138.55		2,300,138.55
New Jersey.....									16,550,000.00	85,414.88	16,635,414.88		16,635,414.88
New Mexico.....									650,000.00	4,159.04	654,159.04		654,159.04
New York.....	6,000,000.00	7,838.09	6,007,838.09	22,500,000.00	199,535.96	22,699,535.96		22,699,535.96	56,000,000.00	663,174.64	56,663,174.64		56,663,174.64
N. Carolina.....									5,520,000.00	32,855.72	5,552,855.72		5,552,855.72
Ohio.....									17,002,015.39	117,807.07	17,119,822.46		17,119,822.46
Oklahoma.....									3,505,000.00	22,980.14	3,527,980.14		3,527,980.14
Oregon.....				1,514,703.94	11,171.12	1,525,875.06		1,525,875.06	3,311,887.48	39,409.16	3,351,296.61		3,351,296.61
Pennsylvania.....									37,780,000.00	224,190.67	38,004,190.67		38,004,190.67
Rhode Island.....				1,587,796.35	3,028.51	1,590,824.86		1,590,824.86	4,467,827.46	37,769.97	4,505,597.43		4,505,597.43
S. Carolina.....									2,500,000.00	17,695.89	2,517,695.89		2,517,695.89
S. Dakota.....									470,000.00	3,367.73	473,367.73		473,367.73
Tennessee.....									3,800,000.00	18,051.16	3,818,051.16		3,818,051.16
Texas.....									10,585,000.00	73,739.45	10,658,739.45		10,658,739.45
Utah.....									1,113,367.70	9,229.72	1,122,597.42		1,122,597.42
Vermont.....									656,342.98	4,301.82	660,644.80		660,644.80
Virginia.....									4,300,000.00	21,153.45	4,321,153.45		4,321,153.45
W. Virginia.....									3,689,467.76	22,744.62	3,712,212.38		3,712,212.38
Wisconsin.....	11,400,000.00	82,150.48	11,482,150.48	17,193,455.22	263,136.12	17,455,591.34	150,000	17,305,591.34	23,744,734.03	513,442.32	24,258,176.35	1,000,000	23,258,176.35

TABLE D-6.—*Percent of total administrative expenditures in different budget categories for the first 4 quarters of operation of 11 State unemployment compensation administrations¹*

State	Percent of administrative expenditures													
	Total expenditures	Personal services	Other current expenses										Equipment purchase	
			Total other current expenditures	Supplies	Telephone and telegraph	Postage	Travel expenses	Printing and binding	Heat, light, and water	Rent of premises	Rent of equipment	Repairs and alterations		Other
Total for 11 States	100	54.05	32.28	3.63	1.28	3.26	4.70	7.57	0.38	5.38	2.12	2.05	1.91	13.67
Alabama	100	48.76	29.34	3.84	.82	3.10	10.23	6.63	.01	1.82	1.16	.14	2.75	21.90
California	100	50.58	37.74	2.08	1.47	3.96	9.67	7.68	—	2.38	6.31	7.55	1.79	11.68
District of Columbia	100	56.93	21.01	1.78	.79	.98	.17	8.88	1.00	.80	.07	.20	.30	22.06
Indiana	100	51.00	34.87	1.73	.62	4.72	6.39	4.62	.13	3.36	.20	12.48	.62	14.13
Massachusetts	100	55.48	29.76	2.26	.98	8.36	1.04	9.36	.39	4.34	1.26	.01	1.76	14.76
Mississippi	100	56.00	34.10	2.57	.49	3.93	15.27	7.76	.15	1.27	1.97	—	.69	9.90
New Hampshire	100	53.28	34.22	7.58	.91	1.09	7.99	3.33	.92	1.27	6.34	1.81	2.98	12.50
New York	100	46.17	37.88	5.39	2.04	2.24	1.86	9.70	.58	9.86	2.76	.33	3.12	15.95
Oregon	100	56.17	35.41	1.27	1.09	5.06	8.47	10.41	—	3.17	4.45	.60	.89	8.42
Rhode Island	100	62.74	24.91	2.80	.98	3.49	5.48	5.36	.21	3.61	.50	2.22	.26	12.35
Wisconsin ²	100	70.64	29.27	1.89	.69	5.14	2.53	5.57	.23	3.35	.15	.65	.67	9.09

¹ The States included were the first 11 to report expenditures for 4 fiscal quarters, the quarters consisting in each case of all, or a major portion of, the first quarter of the calendar year 1936, and the 3 full quarters following immediately thereafter. Mississippi and Rhode Island are exceptions: In these 2 States the first quarter of operation consisted of that portion of a quarter remaining after the date of approval of a State law and the 3 full subsequent quarters. Consequently, the 4 quarter periods vary between States in date and duration.

² Since the Wisconsin administration was in operation prior to the enactment of the Federal law, its expenditures reflect a more advanced state of development than do those of other States.

TABLE D-7.—*Wisconsin: Employers subject to contribution liability and the number of employees of such employers in each month under the Wisconsin Unemployment Reserves and Compensation Act, Oct. 1, 1936–June 30, 1937*¹

Month	Number of employers reporting	Number of establishments reporting	Total number of employees in Wisconsin reported by subject employers	Total number of ("defined") covered employees reported ²
1936				
October.....	(1)	6,012	459,443	407,795
November.....	(1)	6,216	453,910	402,447
December.....	(1)	6,446	458,408	400,392
1937				
January.....	5,861	6,446	436,391	398,601
February.....	6,331	6,960	463,068	421,975
March.....	6,439	7,080	480,702	435,834
April.....	6,705	7,363	495,815	448,306
May.....	6,684	7,375	495,892	453,332
June.....	7,175	7,914	501,301	460,303

¹ This record was not compiled for the months of July, August, and September of 1936; from October through December 1936 records were kept on the number of establishments reporting, and, since January 1937, figures for both the number of employers and the number of establishments reporting are being made available currently.

² Includes covered employees pursuant to the definition of a defined employee under provisions of the Unemployment Reserves and Compensation Act of Wisconsin.

Source: Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

TABLE D-8.—*Wisconsin: Benefit claims for unemployment, checks or orders issued, and amount of benefits, July 1, 1936–June 30, 1937*¹

Year and month	Claims for total unemployment ²		Benefits for total unemployment		Benefits for partial unemployment		Benefits for both total and partial unemployment	
	New or first ³	Re-newals ⁴	Number of checks and orders issued	Aggregate amount of all checks and orders	Number of checks and orders issued	Aggregate amount of all checks and orders	Number of checks and orders issued	Aggregate amount of all checks and orders
1936								
July.....	2,635	682	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(1)	(1)
August.....	4,116	10,465	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	138	\$841.55
September.....	4,712	15,848	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	2,623	20,298.71
October.....	5,436	12,895	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	4,284	40,076.80
November.....	6,230	20,792	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	3,255	23,193.74
December.....	8,491	31,421	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	7,348	46,662.38
1937								
January.....	9,672	33,610	4,740	\$38,443.10	2,277	\$8,191.53	7,017	46,634.63
February.....	5,614	27,630	9,618	78,943.95	5,273	19,939.94	14,891	98,883.89
March.....	5,775	19,501	21,000	170,460.55	17,732	61,413.91	38,732	231,874.46
April.....	5,657	15,302	14,831	119,613.00	15,256	53,995.85	30,087	173,608.85
May.....	5,051	12,539	11,493	92,496.23	18,199	65,912.05	29,692	158,408.28
June.....	7,792	19,410	9,467	77,325.97	12,933	45,974.68	22,405	123,300.65
Total, year ended June 30, 1937.....	71,304	220,256					160,537	963,783.94

¹ The first benefit check was issued on Aug. 17, 1936. Each check represents compensation for total or partial unemployment during 1 week.

² Data on number of claims for partial unemployment not available.

³ A "new or first" claim is the initial claim for a spell of total unemployment. A "renewal" is the second or subsequent claim which is made within a spell of total unemployment lasting more than 1 week.

⁴ 123 registrations were received in the period July–October 1936, for which no month of receipt was indicated.

⁵ 161 renewals were received in the period July–October 1936, for which no month of receipt was indicated.

⁶ No separate tabulations for total and for partial unemployment were made prior to Jan. 1, 1937.

⁷ Totals of monthly figures do not agree with cumulative totals because of subsequent adjustments. Adjusted monthly figures not available.

Source: Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

TABLE D-9.—*Wisconsin: Total contributions to reserve accounts charged with benefits and amount of benefits paid, by industry groups, for periods ended June 30, 1937*¹

Industry group	Total contributions to reserve accounts charged with benefits, through June 30, 1937 ²	Aggregate amount of benefits paid				Percent total benefits of total contributions to charged accounts
		For both total and partial unemployment, July-December 1936 ¹	For total unemployment, ³ January-June 1937	For partial unemployment, ³ January-June 1937	For both total and partial unemployment, July 1936-June 1937 ⁴	
All industries.....	\$20,310,034.48	\$130,925.68	\$578,986.21	\$256,419.10	\$963,793.94	4.7
Manufacturing industries.....	13,807,697.24	105,828.86	309,378.40	101,893.07	516,042.38	3.7
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	1,414,122.32	3,165.00	39,877.60	9,955.20	52,730.80	3.7
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	3,835,101.72	25,889.60	42,543.35	4,353.60	72,540.10	1.9
Transportation equipment.....	1,230,719.53	50,608.65	30,063.05	4,880.60	85,475.15	6.9
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	666,351.63	1,466.45	10,761.50	946.25	13,111.45	2.0
Lumber and allied products.....	715,912.23	2,708.18	28,765.60	7,146.45	38,602.43	5.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	22,124.23	1,095.45	1,638.65	755.50	3,499.60	15.8
Textiles and their products.....	959,626.98	3,500.30	46,476.45	20,695.05	70,798.80	7.4
Leather and its manufactures.....	936,753.27	4,168.70	28,763.75	15,189.90	48,030.50	5.1
Food and kindred products.....	1,856,651.98	9,838.63	58,279.95	29,943.88	97,857.46	5.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	3,095.37	1.25	94.20	16.25	111.70	3.6
Paper and paper products.....	1,142,827.90	1,559.85	5,154.00	1,648.85	8,365.15	.7
Printing and publishing.....	557,475.64	1,250.95	8,454.80	2,824.89	12,485.14	2.2
Chemical products.....	237,354.80	463.15	1,326.45	363.60	2,088.70	.9
Rubber products.....	203,007.87	156.95	3,436.20	2,798.10	6,264.06	3.1
Miscellaneous industries, n.e.c.....	27,271.97	15.75	3,742.85	374.05	4,081.40	15.0
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	1,848,755.65	3,301.81	29,720.46	11,813.00	44,702.62	2.4
Retail trade.....	1,883,709.89	4,548.45	49,023.45	62,241.31	116,526.56	6.2
Food.....	287,772.95	529.75	4,464.90	4,031.68	9,094.58	3.1
Automotive.....	272,085.45	116.90	3,892.25	1,409.50	5,492.40	2.0
General merchandise.....	707,787.19	1,010.75	26,211.00	44,925.14	72,880.44	9.1
Apparel.....	127,858.12	1,503.05	2,883.60	5,094.51	9,460.86	7.4
Furniture and household.....	41,355.77	90.10	592.70	122.95	815.00	2.0
Restaurant.....	33,659.55	20.00	314.05	235.40	552.80	1.6
Lumber and building.....	79,993.68	155.15	2,842.40	1,662.80	4,565.75	5.7
General stores.....	4,901.22	7.50	86.10	80.70	174.30	3.6
Other retail.....	238,292.96	1,115.25	7,766.45	4,678.63	13,580.43	5.7
Wholesale trade.....	850,708.58	1,859.28	17,897.55	7,542.00	27,205.48	3.2
Service industries.....	957,075.27	1,579.00	16,216.50	6,180.20	23,035.40	2.4
Construction industries.....	277,898.83	2,981.65	55,227.45	17,733.80	75,805.65	27.3
Government ⁵	674,509.84	10,826.63	101,168.80	48,981.77	160,168.60	23.7
Miscellaneous.....	2,717.59	-----	221.40	8.35	180.15	6.6
Industry not given.....	6,961.79	-----	132.20	25.60	127.10	.4

¹ The first benefit check was issued on Aug. 17, 1936.² These figures are the contributions received from those employers whose accounts have been charged for benefits. Out of a total of 7,175 reporting employers subject to contributions, as of June 30, 1937, 4,460 employers had paid contributions for 2 years, and their accounts were, therefore, liable for benefits. Of this 4,460, 2,384 accounts had been charged for benefits during the period ended June 30, 1937. Total contributions for all employers liable for contributions approximated \$24,000,000, as of June 30, 1937.³ Total unemployment is defined as follows: "An employee shall be deemed 'totally unemployed' in any week for which he receives no wages (other than 'odd-job' earnings)." Partial unemployment is defined as follows: "An employee shall be deemed 'partially unemployed,' with reference to any given employer in any week of employment by such employer for which he receives wages (from any and all employers, but exclusive of 'odd-job' earnings) equaling less than his weekly benefit rate from the given employer."⁴ Figures in this column differ from the sums of figures in 3 previous columns on account of checks voided and refunds made subsequent to date of tabulation of figures in those columns. Similar subsequent adjustments may again change the total for the period July 1936-June 1937.⁵ Government employment subject to the act excludes those employees who are elected or appointed, those on a fixed or annual salary basis, such as teachers, and emergency or temporary employees. No contributions are paid on the salaries and wages of such employees nor are such employees eligible for benefits. All other employees of State and local governmental units, including, for example, regularly employed maintenance and road workers, are covered.

Source: Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

Appendix E

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

The prices listed are those charged by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, to whom all purchase orders should be addressed. All other publications are obtainable without charge, in limited quantities, from the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

General

A Brief Explanation of the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 1. July 1937. 26 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

A pamphlet giving a simple and general explanation of the various features of the Social Security Act.

The Social Security Act. Who Get the Benefits? I. S. C. No. 10. 4 pp. Illustrated.

A leaflet giving a simple explanation of what the benefits are and who is eligible to receive them.

Summary of Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Federal Grants to States for Public Welfare Purposes. 1 p. 5 cents each, 50 cents a hundred.

A summary in chart form of provisions of the act pertaining to Federal grants to the States for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and services for maternal and child health, crippled children, child welfare, public health, and vocational rehabilitation.

Summary of Progress. Issued quarterly. 4 pp. With maps showing the status of State public-assistance plans.

A leaflet showing the progress made during the quarter in the Social Security Board's programs.

Publications of the Social Security Board. Publication No. 12. August 1937. 16 pp.

A list of publications relating to social security.

Why Social Security? Publication No. 15. 1937. 32 pp. With illustrations by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

A brief outline of changes in American life which have caused the development of State and national measures to cope with insecurity.

First Annual Report of the Social Security Board. 1937. xii+131 pp. 15 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Report of the Board to the Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. Includes supplementary data for the period July 1, 1936–December 15, 1936.

Social Security in America. Publication No. 20. 1937. xix+592 pp. With index. 75 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

The factual background of the Social Security Act as summarized from staff reports to the Committee on Economic Security.

The Social Security Act—What It Is and What It Does. Publication No. 27. 1937. 15 pp. 5 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

A publication giving the general features of the programs established by the act and showing the progress made during the first two years of their administration.

Some Basic Readings in Social Security. Publication No. 28. October 1937. 24 pp.

A reading list of material on social security, including a list of books in English dealing with social insurance in foreign countries.

Federal Old-Age Insurance

Old-Age Insurance (Federal Old-Age Benefits). Some Questions and Answers Concerning the Old-Age Benefits Provisions of the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 3. September 1937. 29 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

A pamphlet consisting of 84 frequently recurring questions concerning Federal old-age benefits answered by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance of the Social Security Board.

Federal Old-Age Benefits (Old-Age Insurance) Established by the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 4. November 1937. 19 pp. 5 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

A pamphlet explaining the old-age benefits provisions of the Social Security Act, including the text of these provisions of the act.

Security in Your Old Age. I. S. C. No. 9. 4 pp.

A leaflet addressed to employees of industrial and business establishments, explaining the Federal old-age benefits provisions of the Social Security Act.

Old-Age Insurance for Wage Earners Under the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 21. 8 pp.

A leaflet giving a simple explanation of the old-age benefits program.

Summary of Provisions of the Federal Social Security Act Relating to Federal Old-Age Benefits. 1 p. 5 cents each, 50 cents a hundred.

Condensed summary of provisions of the act covering Federal old-age benefits, with citations to pertinent sections of the act.

Federal Old-Age Benefits. 2 pp.

Table I. Lump-Sum Payments Under Title II.

Table II. Monthly Benefits Under Title II.

Social Security Board Regulation No. 1. 2 pp.

Relating to disclosure of official records and information.

Social Security Board Regulations No. 2. vii+33 pp. 10 cents.

Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Federal old-age benefits under title II of the Social Security Act.

Public Assistance*Public Assistance Under the Social Security Act for the Needy Aged, the Needy Blind, and Dependent Children.* I. S. C. No. 8. September 1937. 16 pp. 5 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

A pamphlet giving a simple explanation of the program for Federal-State aid to the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children.

Old-Age Assistance*Federal Grants to States for Old-Age Assistance.* 1 p.

A digest of the procedure for Federal grants to States for old-age assistance.

Explanation of the Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Old-Age Assistance. 1 p.

A brief digest of the provisions of the act dealing with old-age assistance.

Characteristics of State Plans for Old-Age Assistance. Publication No. 16. April 1, 1937. 17 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Chart showing, by States, important features of individual State old-age assistance plans.

Aid to the Needy Aged Under the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 23. 4 pp.

A leaflet giving a simple explanation of the old-age assistance program.

Don't Confuse the Two Old-Age Provisions of the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 26. 3 pp.

A leaflet showing briefly the differences in the programs for old-age assistance and for Federal old-age insurance.

Aid to the Blind*Federal Grants to States for Aid to the Blind.* 1 p.

A digest of the procedure for Federal grants to States for aid to the blind.

Explanation of the Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Aid to the Blind. 1 p.

A brief digest of the provisions of the act dealing with aid to the blind.

Characteristics of State Plans for Aid to the Blind. Publication No. 17. April 1, 1937. 13 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Chart showing, by States, important features of individual State plans for aid to the blind.

Aid to the Needy Blind Under the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 24. 4 pp.

A leaflet giving a simple explanation of the program.

Aid to Dependent Children

Aid to Dependent Children Under the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 6. September 1937. 15 pp. 5 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

A pamphlet giving a simple explanation of the program for Federal-State cooperation in aiding dependent children in their own homes.

Aid to Dependent Children Under the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 25. 4 pp.

A leaflet giving a simple explanation of the program.

Federal Grants to States for Aid to Dependent Children (Mothers' Aid). 1 p.

A digest of the procedure for Federal grants to States for aid to dependent children.

Explanation of the Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Aid to Dependent Children. 1 p.

A brief digest of the provisions of the act dealing with aid to dependent children.

Characteristics of State Plans for Aid to Dependent Children. Publication No. 18. April 1, 1937. 11 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Chart showing, by States, important features of individual State plans for aid to dependent children.

Statistical Bulletins

Public Assistance: Monthly Statistics for the United States. Bureau of Research and Statistics. Began publication February 1936. 8 pp.

Monthly tables and charts on public-assistance statistics as reported by the States.

Public Assistance: Quarterly Review of Statistics for the United States. Bureau of Research and Statistics. Began publication March 1936. About 25 pp.

A quarterly review of statistics on public assistance with analysis and interpretation.

Special Supplement, Quarterly Statistics of Public Assistance for Counties. Bureau of Research and Statistics. Began publication March 1936. About 25 pp.

A supplement to the Quarterly Review. Gives data by counties.

Relief in Urban Areas. Bureau of Research and Statistics. Published by U. S. Children's Bureau prior to July 1936. Title changed from "Changes During (Month) in Different Types of Public and Private Assistance in Urban Areas" in January 1937. 8 pp.

A monthly publication containing tables, charts, and some interpretative text about data on public and private relief in 116 urban areas.

Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment Compensation—What and Why? Publication No. 14. September 1937. iv+54 pp. With bibliography. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

An analysis of the background of unemployment compensation legislation and a brief account of present Federal and State provisions.

Unemployment Compensation Under the Social Security Act. I. S. C. No. 22. 6 pp.

A leaflet giving a simple explanation of the unemployment compensation provisions of the act.

Summary of Provisions of the Federal Social Security Act Relating to Unemployment Compensation. 1 p. 5 cents each, 50 cents a hundred.

Condensed summary of provisions of the act covering unemployment compensation, with citations to pertinent sections of the act.

Analysis of State Unemployment Compensation Laws. Publication No. 13. January 1, 1937. 23 pp. 15 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Charts showing, by States, important features of individual State unemployment compensation laws.

Significant Provisions of State Unemployment Compensation Laws. 4 pp.

A brief tabular presentation of provisions relating to type of fund, size-of-firm coverage, contribution rates, and benefit payments of State unemployment compensation laws.

OTHER FEDERAL PUBLICATIONS PERTINENT TO BOARD PROGRAMS

Social Security Act. 1935. 32 pp. (Public, No. 271, 74th Cong.) 5 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Regulations 90 Relating to the Excise Tax on Employers Under Title IX of the Social Security Act. U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. 1936. 66 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Regulations 91 Relating to the Employees' Tax and the Employers' Tax Under Title VIII of the Social Security Act. U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. 1936. 54 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

Appendix contains: Treasury Decision 4704; Assignment of Identification Numbers to Employers and Account Numbers to Employees.

See also T. D. 4756, Article 401 of Regulations 91, amended.

T. D. 4614: Excise tax imposed by Title IX of the Social Security Act—Records to be maintained. U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. 1935. 3 pp.

Constitutionality of the Social Security Act. Opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States Together With the Separate and Dissenting Opinions in the Cases Involving the Constitutionality of the Social Security Act. Senate Document No. 74. 1937. 54 pp. 10 cents. Discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

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INFORMATION

Information concerning the several sections of the Social Security Act may be obtained from the following Government agencies:

Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; unemployment compensation; Federal old-age insurance; titles I, II, III, IV, VII, IX, X of the Social Security Act—INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

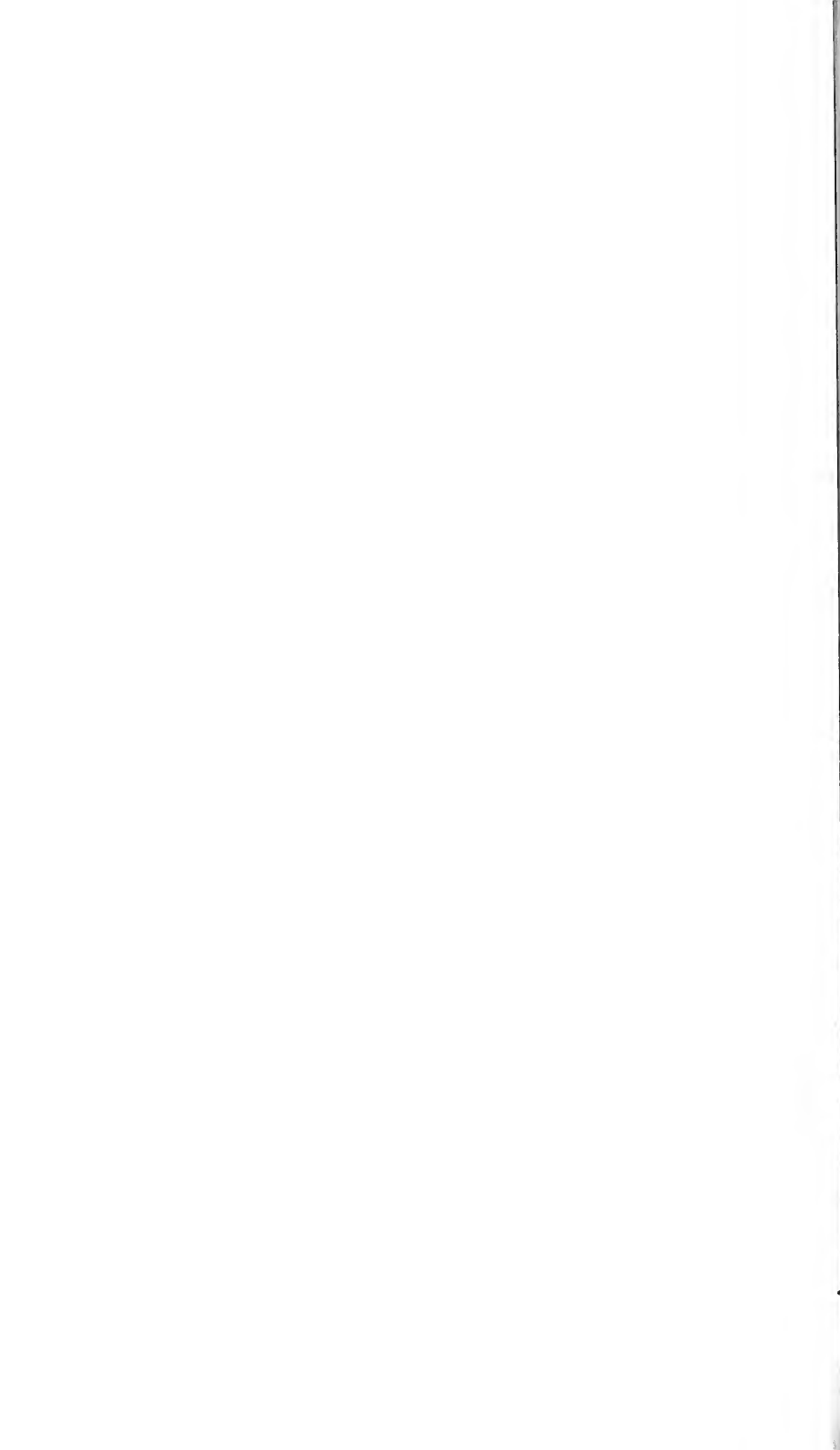
Maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services; title V, parts 1, 2, 3, and 5, of the Social Security Act—CHILDREN'S BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Public-health work; title VI of the Social Security Act—UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vocational rehabilitation; title V, part 4, of the Social Security Act—OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

All taxes levied under the Social Security Act; titles VIII and IX—BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.





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